The New-York Times.

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FRENCH GOSSIP.

THE REMAINS OF LEONARDO DA VINCI.

THE DISCOVERY AT THE CHATEAU OF AMBOISE—STORY OF THE EXCHANGED SKULLS—AN IGNORANT GARDENER'S MANNER OF GETTING OUT OF A SCRAPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

I wrote you the other day about the discovery of the remains of Leonardo Da Vinci, at the Castle of Amboise, and while penning the lines had a vague presentiment that I had heard all that before. A vague reminiscence brought up the name of Arsène Houssaye, and after posting my letter I called at the residence of that famous author. The father was not in, but I was received by his son, Henri Houssaye, the author of the clever *History of Alcibiades* which took the Thiers prize offered by the Academy for the best historical work of the year. I found the young author in his uniform of Captain of Mobiles, worn so honorably during the war, mounted upon a wooden horse, fully caparisoned, holding the reins firmly in hand, and looking eagerly at a famous battle-scene hanging upon the wall. There was an actuality in the clank of sabre and spear as he descended to offer his hand which brought up many a souvenir of my old cavalry days. In order to remove the impression that Houssaye amuses himself by mounting a wooden horse in his father's famous picture-gallery, I may here say that he was before the easel of Pichat, the celebrated painter, who was working out an equestrian portrait. At the other end of the gallery was Pichat's great picture, ordered by Mr. McHenry, representing the visit of the Emperor and the Empress to his lodge. Henri Houssaye is a blue-eyed, light-haired young man, of about five and twenty, but looking a little older on account of his full and rather luxuriant blonde beard. Like his father, he devotes himself to literary pursuits, and his first attempts were very successful. To get a work crowned by the French Academy is the legitimate aspiration of every young French author. As the Houssayes are very wealthy, the money value of the prize is nothing, but the sum of 3,000 francs is a great deal to many young authors. After going through the famous gallery, which contains many old masters, and some fine specimens of Pridhon, Tiepolo, Isabey, and others, with such guides as Pichat and Henri Houssaye, the latter laid aside his sabre and gave me the history of the alleged discovery. Since then it has appeared in the French journals, with many details from other sources, particularly from the newspapers of the day.

The Château of Amboise, long the residence of the Kings of France, is now little better than a mass of ruins. Up to 1852 it was the property of Louis Philippe. A vote of the Republican Assembly declared this the property of the State, it being considered as a part of the Crown property, which could not be alienated to any member of the late Monarch's family. Napoleon III. confirmed this vote, and has ever since been severely blamed for the confiscation of the property, although the act was due to the National Legislature. But the Emperor placed the château among the State buildings, and did not keep it as an appanage of the Crown. Always careful about everything relating to the history of France, he designated Amboise among the castles to be restored. The castle of the powerful Dukes of Guise contains many historical souvenirs. It was a favorite residence of François I., and it was from one of its balconies that Catherine De Medicis and her three sons, afterward Kings Francis II., Charles IX., and Henri III., with Mary Queen of Scots, and a brilliant party of courtiers, witnessed the execution of the Huguenots. Everywhere here we are reminded of François I., Henri IV., Margaret of Anjou, Marie De Beauvilliers, Gabrielle D'Estrées, and many other historical personages belonging to that long ago. In later years the castle has been less famous, perhaps, but yet quite famous in its way. Abd El Kader was confined there until released by Napoleon III. in 1853. In 1864 the work of restoration was resolved upon, and, as a preliminary step, men were sent down to look out for art and historical treasures, in order that nothing might be destroyed. Arsène Houssaye was then Minister of Beaux-Arts. The workmen began upon the the terrace, from which once rose the chapel of St. Florentin, long time destroyed.

But few days passed ere the Minister received word that some remains had been found, which were supposed to be those of the great painter. He was known to have lived here on terms of intimacy with François I., and to have died in the vicinity, but his exact burial place was unknown. Houssaye went down to see for himself. A mass of *pierres tumulaires* was struck upon, the stone coffins of other days, and upon an irregular and broken stone cover could be traced the following inscription:

—EON—— D— —INCI,
A —ESTE.

The spaces agreed with those required to form the words "Leonard Da Vinci, a été"—probably "has been buried here." As the painter certainly died at the château of Clos-Lucé, near by, this was another evidence of authenticity. The stones were removed with great care, and a skull taken out—then other bones, among them three femurs. The skull was minutely examined. It was superb, and must have belonged to a man of genius. Leonardo, as we know, was an engineer and an inventor, as well as a great painter. A cast of the skull was taken and sent to Paris, where it was submitted to all the doctors in phrenology. They said that the former owner of this skull must have been a mathematician and a doctor. Da Vinci was an engineer, and wrote a work upon a medical subject and a treatise on anatomy. There was no longer a doubt, and the keeper at Amboise was ordered to send the precious remains to Paris, so that the anatomists might construct a skeleton from the bones found in the tumulus. There was at least one femur too much, and probably several other bones. When the remains arrived, the skull was found to be a very common one indeed, and one which must have belonged to the most ordinary of mortals. The remains were sent back at once, and thrown into a corner, where they were forgotten. But Arsène Houssaye was not willing to give up his idea about the matter, and determined to do something in honor of the great painter, who was certainly buried here. That was known, although there was a doubt about the skull. How so fine a cast came to be taken from so poor a specimen was a great wonder; and as the skull sent to Paris did not fit the bones, the job was given up. But Houssaye organized a subscription to purchase a monument. Aided by the Emperor, he obtained

cated in 1852, and owing to an agreement with M. Thiers that they would not interfere with him politically, the bill of indemnity was carried in the Assembly. The sum of sixty millions was returned to the Orleans family. In the division among themselves, the Château of Amboise was given to the Comte De Paris. He determined to restore it, although it must be an affair of millions, and sent Viollet Le Duc, the architect, down to make the estimates. While there the Comte De Paris came upon the box of bones which created so much talk in 1864, and, having them put together in a proper receptacle, put the following inscription above the spot: "In this box have been gathered the bones found in the old royal Chapel of Amboise, near the stone under which it is supposed Leonard Da Vinci was buried, who died 1519. Done according to the desire of G. A. R. Louis Philippe D'Orleans, Comte De Paris. Aug. 1, 1874." In the box was a report, upon parchment, made by the architect of the castle and signed by eight witnesses. The box was then put into the vaults of the wonderful Chapel of Saint Hubert, constructed by Charles VIII. Upon the stone covering the vault the following was inscribed: "Under this stone repose the bones found during the researches in the ancient Chapel Royal of Amboise, among which, it is supposed, are the mortal remains of Leonard Da Vinci, born in 1452; died in 1519.—1874."

But now the question will be asked, if these remains were found several years ago, and created great surprise at the time, how they could have been rediscovered by the Comte De Paris. It will be observed above that the discovery dates from the 1st of August last. As the work of restoration went on, another lot of bones were found in a basket nearly buried in dirt, and among them was the skull from which the plaster model was taken in 1864. It was lying upon the top of the rest as if thrown carelessly down. The skull of Leonardo Da Vinci had again been found, and inquiries were set on foot about the error of ten years ago. The result was curious, and furnishes us another example of the blissful state of the ignorant. In 1864 the gardener of the castle struck upon the tumulus and helped get out the bones. Around the stone coffin—composed not of a single block, but of several stones, as in the Stone Age of the world—were many skeletons and nearly a hundred skulls. The gardener confesses that he picked up a few bones "and threw them into the heap," and it was in this way that there came to be three femurs in the grave of the painter. But this was not all. After taking the plaster cast of the skull the savants left the case of bones in his possession, evidently supposing that they would be as sacred to him as to the rest of humanity. That evening he related the events of the day to his comrades of the wine-shop, and one of his comrades expressed a wish to see the skull about which so much fuss was made. It was taken to the village, was passed about from hand to hand, was finally thrown down carelessly and forgotten. The keeper of the house took the skull and threw it as carelessly into his cellar, and nothing more was thought of it until the order came to send the remains to Paris. As the gardener could not remember what he had done with the skull, he took one from the lot which looked precisely like the one lost, and it went on to Paris with the other bones. But this good man knew nothing of phrenology and comparative anatomy. The error was discovered at once, and the gardener had to lie out of his scrape. He swore that he had sent the bones just as he had found them. Fortunately other things came to distract the attention of the savants, and the bones of Leonardo Da Vinci were forgotten. At any rate it was no longer deemed expedient to construct anew the painter's frame-work, and the friends of art were content to leave his bones in peace, and to erect a monument to his memory. The bust made was by one of the best sculptors of the day. When the Prussians occupied Amboise they threatened to take it away, but were persuaded by the curé to leave it where it was.

Some years passed after the adventure in the cabaret. One day the gardener was taking his accustomed glass of wine when the keeper asked him to help get a cask of wine into the cellar. He did so, and stumbled over the very skull he had taken from the château. He carried it back, keeping his own counsel, and secretly placed it in the box which contained the remains sent back from Paris. This story only came out the other day. Hearing the subject again mentioned the villagers began to talk of the skull left at the wine shop. When questioned by the architect the keeper told all he knew, and when the gardener was confronted with him the latter confessed to a matter which had never given him a pang of remorse. Indeed, he could not understand what interest men could have in this particular skull when there were so many like it "lying around loose," and simply told the architect that he had thrown it back into the box in order to get it out of the way. The vault was opened, and the skull of Leonardo Da Vinci found with the other bones. It was just the skull required to make up the skeleton which had been pronounced just the weight of the painter's, according to historical records, for it was a very easy matter to determine which of the three femurs was a stranger in the coffin. It was this discovery which led to the paragraph which I sent you the other day. The bones of Leonardo Da Vinci are now gathered together, assuming the proof strong enough as to their identification, and the monument and bust will be placed over them. My own impression is that the evidence is good, for the fragments of the inscription originally found over the bones can hardly admit of any other interpretation. When joined to the fact that Da Vinci lived and died near by, according to the chroniclers of the time, and was buried in this vicinity, the proof must be regarded as tolerably strong. I might add some reflections about the idea of Leonardo Da Vinci's bones being tossed about in this manner, but every one of my readers can make them as well. The skull of Blenheim, the skull of poor Yorick, the skull of Da Vinci, were treated just as our own skulls may be three hundred years hence.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—To-day being the sixtieth anniversary of the battle of North Point, all public and city offices are closed, and public buildings, and many private residences, are decorated with the national flag. The Association of Old Defenders, twenty-six in number, had their annual parade, marching around the battle monument, and thence proceeded to Hall's Springs to take their annual dinner. As the old soldiers, with gray heads and tottering steps, with drum and fife, marched through the streets, they were received with raised hats and hearty applause by the crowd which thronged the line of march.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 12.—Francis Huber, a merchant of Pine Grove, who has been missing [illegible]

THE NORTH-WEST.

NOTES FROM CHICAGO.

OPENING OF THE INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION—A RARE COLLECTION OF RICH FABRICS, PAINTINGS, &C.—FAST TRAVELING—A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1874.

Last night the second annual exhibition of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition opened under the most favorable auspices. Thousands of citizens were in attendance, the display was very fine, the music excellent, and the atmosphere uncomfortably warm. Forming one of the mighty crowd which thronged the beautiful building, as I stood beneath the central dome and gazed at the inspiring scene, I felt glad that Chicago could boast such an exhibition. Peace and plenty are much sweeter words than war and victory, and this was a sight which told of safety, strength, and glory to a nation. And I feel like throwing up my hat and shouting for the men who have given their time and means for the perfection of this great enterprise. As if by magic the vast structure has been filled with much that is useful, curious, and pleasing. Almost every department of industry is represented, while the art display is doubtless one of the finest ever witnessed in this country. There was no speech-making, no tedious harangues full of sound and froth; no dedicatory poem rythmetically describing a greatness which every one admits, but simply a throwing back of the doors and the tide of humanity admitted. Over on the east gallery there was an army of musicians whose action was loud and satisfactory, although by no means perfect, and whose pot-pourri of selections were singularly familiar to our Chicago ears. Of course everything was not yet in order, and several departments were far from completion. There were numerous vacant spaces, and the galleries were almost empty, but it will only be so for a few days. Every foot of available space has been engaged, and several hundred applicants have been denied room in which to make a display. There was little opportunity, therefore, to note any of the special features of the exhibition, and we could only plunge into the crowd and enjoy the scene as well as the temperature of the place would permit.

The building, which has been greatly enlarged since last year, was most brilliantly illuminated. Lights danced from innumerable pendent chandeliers, gas jets were in every part of the building. The brightness pierced through the crystal roof, and the altitudinous cupolas, and from the street the edifice seemed like some Persian palace on a fête night. The assemblage was for the most part composed of the best known city people. There was an absence of the rural element in it; the excursion rates are not yet fully established, and our country cousins are content to wait awhile. If they act wisely they will wait until the weather grows cooler, or at least until the Directors find a better way of ventilating the structure than the present system. It was insufferable last night, and rather than stand it thousands left the hall, deferring their visit to the several departments to some future time. But the scene within was lively and brilliant, and altogether unlike the exhibition of last year. In many instances the same articles are on exhibition; the same attendants are present to answer questions and present one with wonderfully worded cards and circulars, and the same determined effort to be active and obliging appears; but many new departments have been added, and nearly all have been enlarged and improved. So satisfactory is, or will be, this famous show, that I hardly know where to begin or where to leave off in my description of it. Within the walls of this huge building, which has stood upon the lake shore a gloomy, silent, deserted old castle these many months, is gathered a rare collection of rich fabrics, choice paintings, fine statuary, an endless variety of useful and curious machinery, a vast array of articles of every conceivable sort, the products of human ingenuity, industry, and skill of every description, and in fact everything which one expects to look upon in a well regulated exposition. The machinery on exhibition covers the whole of the western half of the building. Although in a transition state, and far from complete, much of it was in motion. The huge central engine was at work, and towered like a giant among the other specimens of its kind. Here are seen iron cutting and punching machines, huge masses of iron and steel, whose ponderous jaws clip square bars of iron into fragments, or punch a hole through a boiler plate with the same ease that your seamstress drives her needle through a piece of linen. There are pumps and engines of a smaller kind, planing lathes of a kind used by iron-workers, steam engines, portable and stationary, trip hammers, buzz saws, steam fire engines, in fact nearly every kind of mechanical invention that was ever made for man's use. Though this part of the show is not calculated to attract much of the attention of the ladies, yet a good many of them inspected the machinery with a good deal of interest. An attractive feature of this part is a display of nickel-plated rail way car fittings. There are also samples of patent steel-tired cast-iron car wheels, while glittering head-lights lend a brilliancy to the scene not to be found in any other portion of the mechanical department. North of the main building, in the addition erected during the past Summer, are the agricultural implements. These are of every conceivable pattern, and when in the near future the Grangers of the North-west visit the city, I shall attach myself to one of their number, and ascertain the possible uses of the various kinds.

In another part of the main hall the hardware and manufactured iron displays are to be found. A large portion of the floor is devoted to stoves and furnaces; some of the cooking ranges attracted considerable attention, but the extreme heat and the suggestiveness of the objects mentioned prevented any critical examination on my part. Near by were stands of edge tools, all of which presented a fine appearance, while specimens of manufactured wood to be used in carriages were scattered about the floor in process of arrangement. Further on a few tomb-stones tell a silent story, while to the right a dozen or more of immense burglar-proof safes, each of which is, by the man in waiting, said to be the acknowledged fire king, while all others are but spurious affairs. Then comes the fountain, the grand centre-piece of the entire exhibition. The metallic figures have been freshly painted, but the live alligator which last year threatened mischievous little children has not yet put in an appearance. Facing the fountain is a miniature building, a fac-simile of one of the numerous watch-making establishments which have recently sprung up in this Western land. [illegible] the visiting public into the mysteries of the manufacture of boots and shoes. These knights of St. Crispin are decked out in fancy uniforms, and they hammer away at the boots in front of them with a vigor which shows them to be at work by the piece.

Leaving the "jours" and their admiring spectators, the visitor finds himself in front of the pianos. Last year this department was in the centre of the main hall, directly under the orchestra. But several young men of muscle died last year in trying to make more noise with one piano than could that orchestra of fifty pieces, and so this year they have been moved to the south end of the hall—so far away from the bandmen that there is really no excuse for rivalry. A few dozen of these piano men played very sweetly such tunes as "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "The Mulligan Guards," "The Beautiful Blue Danube," "Walking Down Broadway," and other familiar tunes; and as they were all played at the same time the effect was quite charming. Seriously speaking, this opposition piano business is a great nuisance. There may come a time when Chicago will be the mercantile metropolis of the world; when heathens, Christians, infidels, and Mohammedans will cluster around the shrines of industry and art in future expositions; when wicked young men will cease from troubling the sensitive ear with hackneyed melodies played out of time and tune; but that day is far distant. The present generation will have passed away when Chickering, Knabe, Steinway, Weber, Hardmann, Erard, and all the others may resound to the touch of decent performers, and convey sounds not only inoffensive, but actually enjoyable. What a treat is in store for our successors!

The floral department is situated at the extreme south end of the building. It is a great relief to visitors, after having traversed the other portions of the exposition to retire to this retreat, where the atmosphere is cooled by fountains, loaded with the sweet fragrance of flowers, and beautified by the choicest exotics. To those learned in botanic lore, this hall will be a welcome retreat. The display of plants and flowers is uncommonly fine. At the western end of this conservatory is a large collection of tropical plants, a century plant ninety-three years old standing out prominently from among the others. Orange trees are another feature of interest. Gigantic palms and bananas tower like giants above the lesser plants. There are rich and rare exotics, but so far the common garden flowers are not well represented. Taken as a whole, however, the scene is one of floral splendor and beauty seldom equaled and certainly never surpassed outside of New-York City.

In a previous letter I referred to the art exhibition, briefly mentioning some of the more important paintings. At that time I had only seen the paintings while they were being unpacked, and now that they are hung up, I am more in raptures than ever over this part of the display. There is but one opinion expressed concerning the Art Hall, and that is, it eclipses anything of the kind ever seen in this country. Last evening, however, afforded neither room, time, nor endurance, so exhaustive was the oppressive heat, for the visiting public to judge even in the most cursory manner of the merits of the collection from an art stand-point. The galleries—there are four of them—are quite extensive, and the paintings have been skilfully arranged. The rooms present an extremely beautiful appearance, and form a centre of light and color which cannot but prove an irresistible attraction. My limited space, and the fact that I have not yet had more than a glance at the paintings, necessitates a postponement of a more extended notice of this department. As a matter of news, however, as showing the estimated value of the collection, I have to report that the Board of Directors have insured the paintings now in their hands for $540,000.

FAST TRAVELING.

The other day a party of railroad officials out at Clinton, Iowa, started for Chicago on a special train, the conductor of which had positive orders to make the run as quickly as possible. The distance to be traveled was 138 miles—yes, he thought he could do it in less than three hours. The locomotive was named Wabasha; her engineer, Pat. O'Neal; her fireman, Mat. Hayes. O'Neal is one of the oldest and most experienced engineers in the country; Hayes is a young man who knows how to "fire" and who never burned a flue. When all was ready the conductor shouted to go ahead. Patrick threw forward the lever and "pulled her wide open." Those on board lighted their cigars and chatted socially with each other. As the Wabasha passed through town and country at almost lightning speed people along the line got excited and wondered what it meant. Six stops were made, and then, almost before they had finished their cigars, the party found themselves in Chicago. The run had been made in just two hours and thirty-three minutes—the most remarkable time ever made on a railway had been accomplished. The six stops consumed not less than fifteen minutes, which leaves the actual running time 138 minutes, or *a mile a minute* for the entire distance.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

The papers have reported the sudden death of an old lady named Wagner. She was standing at the front door of her daughter's house, chatting with her little grandson, who was playing in the yard, when she received a bullet which passed entirely through her body. The wound was fatal, and she was soon dead. There was no one in sight at the time, and where the bullet came from was a mystery. Subsequently it was reported by a boy who had been out on the prairie tending cows, that two policemen had been practicing pistol-shooting at a mark. The policemen were hunted up, and acknowledged the fact, and one of them stated that one of the balls missed the mark. But what made the case more remarkable was the fact that the distance from the point where the policemen stood when firing to the point where Mrs. Wagner stood when killed was not less than 700 feet. The Coroner gave the matter his closest attention. It was claimed that the natural depression of the ball would have brought it to the ground long before it could have gone 700 feet, even supposing it could have been projected that far at all. Several gunmakers testified as experts, and convinced not only the Coroner but the jury that that particular pistol could project a ball that distance, and even farther, and with sufficient force to kill a human being. The lady was an excellent woman, and her death sudden and shocking. The only punishment which can be inflicted upon the Policemen is that of a fine for firing inside the City limits.

RECAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Charles O'Hara, sentenced six years ago to ten years' imprisonment, and who escaped from the officer having him in charge, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT—HE IS TO GIVE A DINNER TO THE AZTEC CLUB—INDICTMENTS FOUND FOR THE SAFE BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—President Grant arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Owing to the repairs at the White House, the President proceeded to the house of Marshal Sharp, whose guest he will be until Tuesday. On that day the President leaves for his farm in St. Louis. It is not probable that a formal cabinet meeting will be held, but the members of the cabinet will informally consult with the President. On Monday the President gives a dinner to the Aztec Club, and the resident survivors of the Mexican war, not members of that club, take a trip down the Potomac.

THE SAFE BURGLARY—PRESENTMENTS FOUND.

The Grand Jury of this District this afternoon made presentments of the following persons in connection with the safe burglary case: Richard Harrington, styled Assistant United States District Attorney; H. C. Whitely, late Chief of the Secret Service; A. Nettleship, of Newark, N. J., connected with the Secret Service; Hays, and A. B. Williams, an attorney here, on the charge of conspiring to cast the felony of burglary upon Columbus Alexander; and Benton, and Williams, who has several aliases, on the charge of the burglary of the safe of the United States District Attorney. The first five are indicted for conspiracy at common law, which is a misdemeanor, and is punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Judge. As this crime is a misdemeanor all the conspirators can be tried as principals, notwithstanding the escape of the burglar Benton. These cases will probably be tried at the December term of the court, before Chief Justice Cartter. The case of Benton is called for Tuesday next, and there is much speculation as to the probability of his presence in court.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS IN THE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Attorney General Williams has given an opinion addressed to the Secretary of the Interior upon the subject of employing troops in the removal of outlaws, thieves, and other unauthorized parties from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation. He says the statutory provisions unquestionably confer ample power upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and also upon the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian agents, and sub-agents, to remove such persons from the reservation, in effecting which object the President is moreover authorized to direct military force to be employed.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department of the United States Army have been made: Surgeon E. H. Abadie has been relieved from duty in the military division of the Atlantic and ordered to St. Louis, Mo., to await orders; Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, from his present duty, and ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., to report for duty as post-surgeon, relieving Surgeon John E. Sumner, who, being relieved, will report to the Commanding General Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty as medical director of that department; Assistant Surgeon Samuel A. Storner, from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of California for assignment to duty.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The shipments of fractional currency during the week amounted to $790,200; shipment of notes, $2,342,500; receipts of fractional currency, $952,000.

The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation $386,024,100; and as security for public deposits, $16,412,200.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $305,679; for the month, $3,619,769; and for the fiscal year to date, $21,539,370.

The amount of outstanding national bank notes is $380,622,298.

APPOINTMENTS.

Alvah S. Skelton, has been appointed Gauger for the Ninth Ohio District, and Niel G. Wilson for the Third Iowa District.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the organization of the Mount Sterling National Bank of Kentucky, the First National Bank of La Grange, Indiana, and the First National Bank of Crown Point, Indiana, each with a capital of $50,000.

THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON.

The President is expected here on the 4 o'clock train this afternoon, and will be the guest of his brother-in-law, Marshal Sharpe. He leaves here for St. Louis on Tuesday.

DEATH OF A SURGEON FROM YELLOW FEVER.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning announces the death of Surgeon John B. Ackley, of yellow fever, at the Pensacola Navy-yard yesterday.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,689,151; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,625,000; coin, $71,840,868, including coin certificates, $28,864,640; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE THERMOMETER AT THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

The thermometer at the Signal Office Thursday at 4:45 P. M. indicated 87°, on Friday 90°, and to-day 94°. According to the returns from the signal stations it was hotter here to-day than in any other part of the United States.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Henry C. Nields has been ordered, as Executive Officer, to the receiving-ship Potomac, at Philadelphia. Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark has been ordered as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard; Lieut. Wm. T. Swinburne has been detached from the Lancaster and ordered to return home; Lieut. Samuel W. Lery has been detached from the Lancaster and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Charles H. Black, from the receiving-ship Potomac, and ordered to the Lancaster; Pay Director Charles W. Abbott, from duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, and ordered to settle his accounts; Chief Engineer John S. Abbott, from duty as member of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Brooklyn, on the North Atlantic Station; Chief Engineer S. L. Ayres, from duty at the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered as member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia; Gunner William Cope, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and placed on sick leave.

MILITARY NOTES.

The following-named officers have been relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board, now in session in New-York City, for examination for promotion, and at the conclusion of their examinations to report to the Commanding General of the department set opposite their respective names: Assistant Surgeon William M. Watson, Department of the Platte; Assistant Surgeon John H. Bartholf, Department of Columbia; Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, Department of Missouri.

Assistant Surgeon Fred W. Elbrey has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and ordered to report to the President of the Army Medical Board, in New-York City, for examination for promotion, and then report by letter to the Surgeon General.

[illegible] Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General; [illegible] termaster General, have been ordered to assemble at Philadelphia at as early a day as practicable, to make inspection of the materials at the clothing depot in that city, under instructions to be furnished by the Quartermaster General.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—At the Democratic Convention of Fulton and Hamilton Counties, to-day, Messrs. Daniel B. Judson, Liberal; Hez. Smith, and Isaiah Betts were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Democratic Conventions of the First and Second Assembly Districts of Niagara County were held here to-day. The following delegates to the State Convention were elected: First District—Oliver C. Wright, G. L. Judd, and L. A. Spalding. Second District—Geo. P. Eddy, S. Park Baker, and Jessie H. Gladding.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The First Assembly District of Orange County to-day elected Chauncey M. Leonard, Geo. A. Price, and John P. Dears delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Charles Wheaton, Cyrus Swan, and Howard H. Moore were to-day elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention. They favor the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for Governor.

CARMEL, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Putnam County are J. H. Perry, Morgan Horton, and Edward Wright.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Assembly District Conventions of Onondaga County to-day elected delegates to the Democratic Convention as follows: First District—E. B. Griswold, Alexander Hammell, and Thomas Ryan. Second District—Patrick Corbet, Calvin G. Hinckley, and Horace K. King. Third District—John F. Gaynor, Sylvester D. Keller, and J. Henry Danziger. The First and Second District Conventions passed resolutions expressing their preference for Sanford E. Church for Governor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Democrats of Putnam County to-day elected J. Hazen Perry, Morgan Horton, and Judge E. Wright, delegates to the State Convention.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The delegates from Schenectady County to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, are Col. Robert Furman, Wm. H. Lee, and Teeley Patterson.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Democratic County Convention elected as delegates to the State Convention Hon. Wm. Johnson, Hon. D. D. Lefler, and A. L. Childs, and requested the delegation to cast their votes for Church for Governor.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the First District are; G. W. Flower, Liberal, of Watertown; J. E. Green, of Ellisburg; A. W. Nadsell, of Champion. The delegates from the Second District are: Wm. C. Thompson, Liberal, of Watertown; J. Cooper, of Theresa; and Geo. F. Bartlett, of Cape Vincent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of this county, at a convention called by the Terrill Committee to-day, elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Ex-Judge Jacob H. Clute, Hon. Wm. D. Murphy, and Col. Fred. Andes. Alternates, Hon. Benj. Nott, Ex-County Clerk, Robt. Babcock, and Peter Tinklepaugh.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day, and elected delegates to the State Convention, whom they instructed to support Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, and Gen. Edward F. Jones, of this city, for Lieutenant Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The following delegates were elected to the Democratic State Convention from the First District of Albany County: John H. Gardner, Hamilton M. Strevell, and Joseph Hilton. Alternate Delegates—George D. Healy, Daniel L. Walley, and Samuel Moak.

MORRISANIA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—At a Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District of the County of Westchester held here this afternoon, John B. Haskin, John Hanagan, Orin A. Bills, William H. Davis, John Hunter, and James J. Mooney were elected delegates and alternates to the next Democratic State Convention.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—At the Democratic-Republican District Convention held here to-day, Thomas A. Heller, Chas. W. Blackney, and Hon. John P. Darling were elected delegates to the State Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Second District, Jefferson County, are A. W. Peck, of Clayton; W. W. Butterfield, of Redwood; L. Gaige, of Chaumount, and G. D. McAllister, of Antwerp.

CARMEL, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Charles T. Brewster were to-day elected delegates to the Republican State Convention for Putnam County.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Resolutions favoring Geo. A. Bagley, of Watertown, for Congress were adopted to-day by the Republican Party. Geo. E. Yost, of Theresa County, was nominated unanimously for Member of Assembly.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Second Assembly District Republican Convention at Moravia, to-day unanimously renominated Hon. Erastus H. Hussey, of Ledyard, for Member of Assembly.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Andrew Smith to-day received the Democratic nomination for the Assembly for the First District, and John Johnston, of Clayton, was nominated for the Assembly for the Second District.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County held a convention at White Plains yesterday, and selected Thomas R. Fisher, of New-Rochelle; Edmund G. Sutherland, of White Plains, and Robert W. Edmonds, of Mount Vernon, to represent the district in the State Convention. The delegation is in favor of Sanford E. Church for Governor.

The delegates selected to the Democratic State Convention from this City met in caucus late yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall, a full representation being present. The only business transacted was the selection of Mr. John Kelly to head the delegation and Mr. John A. Foley to act as Secretary.

Gov. Parker and Miles Ross, of New-Brunswick, N. J., have refused to allow their names to go before the Democratic Convention for the Congressional nomination in opposition to Hon. Amos Clark.

Last evening the Republican primaries were held in the various districts of the five townships of Richmond County, and twenty-four delegates from each town were chosen. They will meet at the Republican head-quarters, Clifton, on the 16th inst, at 2 o'clock, to elect delegates to the State Convention.

The Republican Central Committee of Queens County have called their County Convention for Monday, Oct. 12, at the Town Hall in Jamaica.

REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF MAIL ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—Postmaster General Jewell advertises through the papers here to-day a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the parties who committed what is known as the Gad's Hill robbery in this State, on the 31st of January last, and $3,000 reward for the arrest of the robbers of the San Antonio stage, in Texas, in April last.

THE PACIFIC TRAFFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The next trip of the British steamer Vancouver to China and Japan will be under the Superintendence of the Pacific Mail Company who have purchased that and the other steamers of the Trans-Pacific Company.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool, [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STRIKE OF COTTON OPERATIVES AT BOLTON—SEVENTY-FOUR MILLS STOPPED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The great strike of cotton operatives at Bolton, which was announced to be imminent on Thursday, has commenced. The strike stops seventy-four mills, which employed 13,000 hands. Forty-eight mills, employing 7,000 hands, continue operations. Subscriptions for the strikers have been opened by the trades unions throughout the manufacturing districts.

THE BRITISH AMATEUR OARSMEN AND THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA OF 1876.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A meeting of British amateur oarsmen is called for Monday next, in this city, when an effort will be made to induce one or more crews to go to Philadelphia to take part in the international regatta of 1876.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS SUFFER A DEFEAT—TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—An official dispatch is published this morning announcing that Gen. Pavia has gained a victory over the Carlists.

Three thousand troops will leave Cadiz for Cuba about the end of the present month, and 5,000 more in October.

CUBA.

CONDITION OF CALIXTO GARCIA, THE CAPTURED INSURGENT LEADER.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Calixto Garcia, the captured insurgent leader, is now on board a gun-boat at Manzanillo. When surprised by his captors, Garcia drew a pistol and fired two shots at them. When taken he was found to be wounded in the head, the ball having passed out near the nose. The Spaniards say that he shot himself. It is thought gangrene has set in and that the wound will be fatal.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MILES—CONCENTRATION OF THE ENEMY—THEIR STRENGTH UNDERRATED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch was received at the War Department this morning, from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the expedition to the Indian Territory, dated "Camp on the south bank of Dry Fork of the Washita, Texas, Aug. 25," announcing that his command started from Camp Supply on the 20th inst. and marched twenty-six miles up Wolf Creek, then eighteen miles to Commission Creek, and then to the Dry Fork of the Washita. He gives the particulars of the reconnoissance of Lieut. Baldwin as far west as the Adobe Walls and down the Canadian River. Lieut. Baldwin reports having seen Indians nearly every day after he left Beaver, and from the Adobe Walls to the camp on the Canadian River, about sixteen miles west of the Antelope Hills. Fresh trails going south were crossed, and the men who have been living at the Adobe Walls have determined to abandon the place on account of the almost daily annoyance and hostility of the Indians.

Gen. Miles says he is satisfied that the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches have concentrated on the head-waters of the north fork of Red River and its affluents, and on Elm Fork, and he proposes to continue his movements in that direction. At the time the dispatch was sent, the Indians appeared to be burning the prairies south of Gen. Miles, and would doubtless leave the country a barren waste. He suggests the propriety of establishing a supply camp on a beautiful creek, which he has named Oasis Creek, about ten miles west of Antelope Hills, on the north side of the Canadian, as there is a possibility of their campaign lasting during Autumn and Winter. The companies are so small that their fighting strength, after long marches through sand and beneath a burning sun, with bad and insufficient water, is not so great as the department commander doubtless supposes. Nothing had been heard from Major Rice, though Gen. Miles had endeavored to communicate with him. In conclusion Gen. Miles says: "After conversing as I have with men who have lived with the Indians for months, and have traded with them for years, and supplied them with arms and ammunition, I am of the opinion that the strength of the Indians has been greatly underrated, and that they are well armed with rifles of an improved pattern, and provided with abundance of ammunition. Indeed, it is doubtless the confidence in their strength, inspired by the possession of these arms, which has occasioned their outbreaks and depredations, to suppress which these expeditions are organized."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1 A. M.—The barometer has risen at all the stations east of the Rocky Mountains, and is highest over the East Atlantic coast, where light north-easterly winds and lower temperature are reported. Northerly winds and lower temperature over the North-west and Lake Superior. Clear weather prevails in all sections, except light rain in Northern Missouri and Iowa. The river has risen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES FOR SUNDAY.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States slight changes in barometer and temperature, light north-east and south-east winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with local coast rains.

Over the Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys slight changes in barometer and temperature, light local winds, and generally clear weather.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west stationary barometer, diminishing northerly winds, veering to north-east and south-east, stationary, followed by higher temperatures, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains.

Over the lake region, somewhat higher barometer, stationary or lower temperatures, north-west and north-east winds, and clear weather, except possibly local rains over Michigan.

Over New-England, diminishing northerly winds, veering to north-east, and possibly south-east, stationary temperatures, and clear weather.

Over the Middle Atlantic States rising and stationary barometer, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or lower temperatures, partly cloudy weather and possibly local rains.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Elm House and stables at West Farmington, Me., were burned Friday night. Two cows perished in the flames. The loss is $4,500. The cause of the fire is unknown. S. T. Faller's dwelling at Freeman was also damaged by fire on Friday to the extent of $2,500; uninsured.

Some clothing caught fire from the heat of a chimney on the second floor of the three-story frame building, No. 1,113 First avenue, yesterday morning, and damaged property to the amount of $150. The house is owned and occupied by Henry Fisher. His loss is covered by insurance.

The foundry and machine shops at Milbank, Ontario, and their contents, belonging to McLachlan & McWillis, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

A fire broke out yesterday at 3:15 P. M. in the one-story iron building at No. 429 West Twenty-[illegible] street, occupied by James Blockhurst as an office [illegible] his stone-yard. Damage, $200.

At 11:40 A. M. yesterday the barn belonging to P. D. Pope, situated at the corner of Union avenue and One hundred and sixty-third street, [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ONLY.

And this is the end of it all! it rounds the year's completeness:
Only a walk to the stile, through fields afoam with sweetness;
Only the sunset light, purple and red on the river;
And a lingering low good-night, that means good-by forever.

So be it! and God be with you! It had been perhaps more kind
Had you sooner (pardon the word) been sure of knowing your mind.
We can bear so much in youth—who cares for a swift sharp pain?
And the two-edged sword of truth cuts deep, but it leaves no stain!

I shall just go back to my work—to my little household cares,
That never make any show. By times perhaps in my prayers,
I may think of you! For the rest, on this way we've trodden together,
My foot shall fall as lightly as if my heart were a feather!

And not a woman's heart! strong to have and to keep,
Patient when children cry, soft to lull them to sleep,
Hiding its secrets close, glad when another's hand
Finds for itself a gem where hers found only sand.

Good-by! The year has been bright! As oft as the blossoms come.
The peach with its waxen pink, the waving snow of the plum,
I shall think how I used to watch, so happy to see you pass
I could almost kiss the print of your foot on the dewy grass.

I am not ashamed of my love! Yet I would not have yours now,
Though you laid it down at my feet. I could not stoop so low.
A love is but half a love that contents itself with less
Than love's utmost faith and truth and unwavering tenderness.

Only this walk to the stile; this parting word by the river,
That flows so quiet and cold, ebbing and flowing for ever.
"Good-by!" Let me wait to hear the last, last sound of his feet!
Ah me! but I think in this life of ours the bitter outweighs the sweet.
—*The Argosy.*

THE FIVE COBBLERS OF BRESCIA.

Radiant Summer was reigning over the rugged and picturesque old city of Brescia L'Armata. Italian sunshine wrought its magic on everything. A blue Elysian haze encircled the town, with gold-green acacias peering sleepily through it, olive-hued poplars piercing it, and the fairy-like towers of rock-borne fortresses shining rosily across it out of the sky. Red roofs and chimneys burned; tall, dingy houses lifted their painted brows out of black depths of shadow, and grew brilliant with looking at the sun. Narrowest vicoletti breaking the blocks of the dwellings looked like dark fissures in a mountain; fresco pictures on the fronts of the houses in the open streets blazed with—almost—their original color, and oleanders in the rusty balconies flashed out pink and scarlet and crimson, making garlands of fire all down the time-darkened walls.

A young girl was entering the town by a hilly road on the outskirts, a solitary figure, threading the tall poplars, and surrounded by a background of scenery like one of Titian's pictures. A blending of the gay, the fantastic, and the sombre were noticeable in the face and apparel of this maiden, making her peculiarly picturesque, as she advanced out of the ethereal blues and greens of the distance, and took her way through the deep-colored streets of the town.

It was evidently all new to her, for she gazed at everything as a foreigner gazes. In the market-place she peeped curiously under the great white umbrellas of the fruit women, and spoke in broken Italian when she purchased a piece of ripe melon to quench her thirst of travel. The two strange men of metal who hammer out the hour on the face of the great clock made her start as they stepped forward to their work, and the paintings on the fronts of the houses, with their curious stories told in half-brilliant, half-blotted colors, had a fascination for her as she leaned against a wall and enjoyed her refreshment. The market was going on at the time. Carts rolled about, voices sang and shouted, the yellow curtains fluttered out from the black shadows of the little shops at the side of the street, figures of young girls, of mothers with children, appeared among the fire-flowers in the balconies and nodded down to other people who were gazing up from below. A stone pierced the girl's shoe, which was worn with walking, and she sat down on the steps of a church and examined it ruefully. There was an ugly hole: the owner made a little wry face as she looked at it, then laughed, and put it on again. "I shall earn a pair of strong ones before long," she said to herself, though not in Italian. "I must pick my steps until then." The shoe was certainly not a peasant's shoe, yet the girl was dressed like a peasant. Her brown skirt, black bodice, and white chemisette were of the coarsest materials. Bare and sunburned were her pretty round arms and delicate hands; a scarlet sash hung round her waist, and scarlet ribbons tied up her hair—silky dark hair, a little bronzed at the edges. Her face was plump, dimpled, and exquisitely molded; her eyes were dark, luminous, and full of humor. A white coif sheltered the eyes at present, and threw a transparent, flickering shadow all round the face. After the accident to her shoe, the young stranger walked cautiously and with a little limp through the streets of Brescia, and the people looked after her as she went.

In a street which descends a hill five cobblers were sitting in the open air, busily engaged with their work. They sat on five wooden stools, which were close together in a line, and each man supported his feet on the rail of the seat of his neighbor. It almost seemed as if they all rode a single wooden horse down the brow of the hill, in so close and straight a file had they ranged themselves. First in the row was a very old man, with white hair and a placid countenance, who waxed his thread often, and was slow at his work; next his sons, two elderly men, singularly like each other, except that the expression of the one was morose and abstracted, while that of the other was nervous and fierce; fourthly, a good-looking young man, with lively eyes and a confident air, who gazed about the street between every two of his stitches; and, last of all, a second young man, with an earnest, intelligent face, who seemed to give all his attention to his work. As our limping maiden came down the street she caught sight of this group, and, hastening up to them, pointed to her broken shoe.

"Ciabattini?" she asked eagerly.

"Yes, they were cobblers," answered the men, raising their five heads and gazing in surprise at the liveliness and beauty of her face. Ubaldo, the old man, looked at her kindly; Trifonius, the morose, and Grifone, the fiery, regarded her with grudging admiration; while the two young men, Prisco, the son of Trifonius, and Silvio, the apprentice, gazed round at her over their shoulders with the liveliest interest and delight. As they all stared, with their thread suspended, the young stranger suddenly broke into a peal of the most deliciously mirthful laughter, which shook in the air like the song of a lark, and made the five cobblers also laugh, though they did not know what they were laughing at.

"You all look so funny!" cried the girl, drawing forth a fine white handkerchief, and wiping the tears of merriment from her eyes.

"This is not business!" growled Trifonius. "Can you pay?"

"We do not work for nothing," said Grifone.

"I have no money at present," said the girl; "but I mean to pay you afterward."

"It will not do," said Trifonius.

"You can go elsewhere," said Grifone.

"Trust her, my sons," said Ubaldo. "She is [illegible] her hands, and then she glanced wistfully at the row of men who refused to help her.

"If I had a needle and thread I could do it myself," she said.

"That you could not!" cried the old man. "Give it to me!" And he turned it over and over on his knees. It was a dainty little thing, made of finest leather, embroidered in colored silks. "Pretty, very pretty!" said Ubaldo; "but not like what a peasant maiden wears. The work is too fine for my trembling fingers."

And he handed it on to Trifonius, who surveyed it suspiciously.

"Stolen!" he said, and flung it to Grifone, who tossed it to Prisco.

"Gentlemen," cried the girl, "if you will not help me do not hurt me. I will go further and find kinder fellow-creatures."

"Not so fast, little one!" said Prisco. "It is a pretty shoe, and deserves to be mended."

And he fell to work upon it clumsily. He was not at all skillful, and tore the delicate leather with his handling.

"A curse on it!" he cried. "It is too nice for me!"

"Give it to Il Garzone!" said Ubaldo.

And Silvio, the other young man, took the vexatious shoe in his hands, smiled at its neatness, chose a fine bit of leather, and put a delicate little patch upon the rent. Then he presented it with a look of simple good-will to the stranger maiden, who drew it on her foot, and clapped her hands with delight to see how strongly it was mended.

"I will repay—I will repay! Will you trust me?" she cried, fixing her her eyes upon Silvio.

"That I will," he said, earnestly.

"It is nothing to him," said Prisco, quickly. He is only our apprentice. Without our permission he could not have put a stitch in it."

"I thank every one," said the girl; "but him the most. Ah! now I can walk further and look for work."

"Are you looking for work?" cried Prisco. "What can you do? Can you mend my boots?"

"No; but I can scrub a floor, cook a dinner, dance, sing, and tell the truth."

"She is a lively creature," whispered Prisco to his uncle Grifone. "Why not hire her at once to supply our need?"

"Well thought on!" said Grifone. "So friendless and poor, she would work for next to nothing."

"And we can send her away without notice if she offends," growled Trifonius.

"It were a charitable act," said Ubaldo; "but here comes La Mugnaia, returning from her search."

A tall, meagre-looking woman came up the steeet and joined the group. La Mugnaia was gaunt and sallow, with a square, wrinkled face, white teeth, and large brown eyes; her head completely bound up in a yellow handkerchief. She looked stern and wary, like an old soldier; but when she smiled her fine brown eyes softened, and a surprising sunshine warmed up the weather-beaten countenance.

"Well, Orsola!" said Trifonius, "have you succeeded in finding us a maid to take care of our house?"

"No, indeed," said Orsola.

"There is a young girl here who is seeking for work," said Ubaldo. "Question her."

"What can you do?" asked the woman of the girl.

"Put me in a house and try me."

"What payment do you expect?"

"Food and shelter, and anything you like. I have to work up the price of mending my shoe."

"I will take her with me to Verona," said La Mugnaia, "and there I will prove her. If you see her coming back you may hire her."

"It is a great deal of trouble for nothing," grumbled Prisco.

"La Mugnaia is a sensible woman," said Ubaldo. "Let her manage our affairs."

"If the signora will allow me to add some strong sandals to her shoes," said Silvio, "she will be better able for the journey."

The two women departed for Verona, and the cobblers went on with their work. During the week that followed many a glance was cast up the street by which the stranger maiden was expected to return, till, at last, one day, Silvio startled the rest by crying out,

"Here is La Scarpetta coming over the hill!"

"Bravo!" said Ubaldo. "It is a good name—the 'Little Shoe.'"

"I foresee she will torment us," said Grifone.

"Rob us, perhaps," said Trifonius.

"Or make us very happy," said Silvio, whose gaze was fastened gladly on the merry eyes and twinkling feet of the girl who was tripping down the hill.

"You are a pair of old grumblers," said Prisco to his father and uncle. "As for you," turning to Silvio, "remember, you are only the apprentice."

"Nay, Prisco; you surely do not want to fight again," said Silvio, good-humoredly. And Prisco frowned, but pretended not to hear.

"Now, tell us where you have been since," said Trifonius, "that we may know if you have been really with Orsola."

"I have been living in her little mill out in the Adige," said the girl. "The water rushed under our feet and all round us. The streets were above us, and people gazed down at us from dark arches over the water. We reached our mill by a plank, swinging on ropes, across the river. At night we carried a lantern, that we might not walk into the flood. La Mugnaia was hard as flint on the first few days, and sweet as honey at the last. She sent you a cake I have baked, a shirt I have washed, and a stocking I have mended."

The cake was tasted and eaten to the crumbs, the shirt was white as snow, and the stocking was sound and no lumps on the sole.

"Go into the house," said Ubaldo; and La Scarpetta became house-keeper to the cobblers. The next evening Prisco and Silvio each presented her with a pair of sturdy shoes of his own making. Prisco's were large and clumsy, and fell off her feet; but Silvio's fitted her to a nicety. Strongly and safely shod, she danced about the floor in delight, while Silvio whistled a tune for her, and Prisco gnawed his lips in the corner.

"I am deeply in debt," said the little dancer, looking at her shoes, and then at the Garzone.

"Give me the old ones and I am paid," said Silvio.

"I also have a right to them," said Prisco; "for my shoes would fit if she would only go soberly."

"You shall each have one," said the maiden.

"I will have both," said Prisco.

"She shall do as she pleases," said Silvio.

"Shall?" cried Prisco, insolently. "You, who came to us a pauper—you think to give law in the house!"

"Give up the shoes!" said Silvio, determinedly.

"Come, come!" cried Ubaldo. "They belong to the house, and we will use them as a sign of our trade."

And the little shoes were hung up in the window, with their broken soles hid from view, and their embroidered toes turned out to the light.

After this the house of the Five Cobblers proved to be the merriest house in Brescia. La Scarpetta was found quick, active, and with a genius for making people comfortable. She was more child than woman in her frolicsome ways; yet had wit and shrewdness enough to carry on her business and give point and liveliness to her speech. She had, also, a certain dignity and independence of manner which won her the respect of her many masters. She made her markets before they were up in the morning, served their food delicately, kept the place garnished with flowers, and often sat at the door, in the cool of the evening, chatting to them while she mended the household linen, or helped with the finer parts of the cobbling.

"Our sister-in-law has suited us well," said Ubaldo. "This woman was really born for the comfort of man."

"Most of them being torments," said Trifonius.

"She will torment us yet!" growled Grifone.

The ancient Ubaldo was held in much esteem among his friends in Brescia; also his sons Trifonius and Grifone. They had all followed the cobbling profession from their youth, had laid up some money, and walked in honest ways. Prisco, who was their pride, was to be endowed with their savings, being already crowned with the halo of their good name. The future welfare of Prisco was the constant theme of their thoughts. Anything was good or bad, according as it affected the glory of Prisco.

"This servant-maid has bewitched our son," whispered Grifone into the ear of Trifonious, one holiday, as they set off for a walk round the town. Prisco was always known as "our son" among the elders.

"Nonsense!" cried Trifonius. "It is Silvio who is in love with her."

"You take this too easily," said Grifone. "Prisco, I tell you, is also infatuated. And do you think she will prefer Silvio, the penniless, to our son, who will inherit our property and fine position in the town?"

"This is too absurd," said Trifonius. "A foreigner, who dropped from nowhere upon us; a beggar, who cannot even tell who were her parents. What do you propose to do?"

"Send her away, of course."

"Ah," said Trifonius, "she has made us so very comfortable. Let us first reason with the young people."

"You are a fool; but here is Prisco."

"Prisco," said Trifonius, "I am anxious to tell you that you must not think of marrying La Scarpetta."

"I do not think of it," said Prisco, [illegible] happy. If she were the daughter of a rich tradesman now——! There must be some little honor and show about my wedding."

"Our son! our true son!" cried both the fathers.

"You will give her to the Garzone," said Grifone, joyfully.

"Are you mad?" cried Prisco. "He has not a friend in the world, and has not even learned his trade yet. Besides, she keeps us both at an equal distance."

"Good girl!" said Trifonius. "It is better thus, as she makes us so very comfortable."

La Scarpetta was standing at the fountain in the market-place, with her empty pitcher poised on the brim, looking down into the quivering, golden water. The diamond ripples broke over the piquant face, the warm neck and arms, and the colors of her dress; then melted away and allowed her eyes to meet their own gaze in the tranquil depths of the basin.

"And this is I!" said the servant-maid, looking at herself. "Ah, they will never find me out. How sweet it is to taste liberty and to be loved!"

Voices caught her ear, speaking close beside her, distinct from the noise of the street. Some men stopped to read a large-lettered bill, which was posted on the wall of the fountain.

"Whom can this be?" said one. "Is she some thief, whom they want to catch, or is it a willful lady who has run away from her friends?"

"I cannot guess," said another. "They have worded it so very carefully."

La Scarpetta turned round and eyed the men with a frightened stare, hurriedly filled her pitcher, and then, suddenly, all the strength went out of her arms. As the men passed on she was left standing quite alone, motionless—gazing at the bill on the wall. Silvio found her thus as he passed by the fountain, coming home from his holiday walk. The anguish of distress in her face filled him with amazement. Never had he seen the saucy, mirth-provoking maiden look like this before.

"Scarpetta! Carina! Fellow-servant!" he exclaimed in wonder. "Is she suddenly changed to stone, that she does not even hear when one speaks to her?"

"Oh, Silvio, is it you? Lift the pitcher to my mouth, will you? I am so thirsty. That will do. And have you, also, been keeping holiday all alone?"

"Yes; and do let me say it once: I have been longing to have you with me. I have been out in the vineyards, where they are gathering the grapes. I have been haunted by a picture of La Scarpetta with a basket of grapes on her head. That is how you ought to live, playing about in the beautiful open country, instead of being shut up in this vulgar town."

"How odd you are, Silvio! Imagine any of my other masters taking the fancy to put a basket of grapes on my head! Where do you get these pictures, I wonder, being but a cobbler? I see them shining behind your eyes, sometimes, when you do not give them forth."

"Being but the apprentice of a cobbler, and not even one of your masters, you might say. Well, I would rather be your fellow-servant than the finest master-cobbler in Brescia. As for the pictures, I suppose they come from my father, who was a famous artist, and through whose fault I am now where I stand. I am too proud to speak of this to the vulgar; but I feel no pride toward my little fellow-servant. I was brought up by relations in bitter dependence, and I left them to learn a trade. With the help of that lowly trade I shall place myself where I like."

"And you have learned it well; for I notice that they give you all the delicate work. But, Silvio, will you read for me what is printed on this bill upon the wall?"

"It is an advertisement for the capture of a young girl who has hidden herself—either from justice, her friends, or her enemies. A reward is offered for her discovery. She has a beautiful face, and is supposed to have crossed the Alps all alone——Scarpetta!"

The girl had turned white as death, and caught at his arm to keep herself from falling.

"Silvio, Silvio! where shall I hide myself?"

Silvio supported her to the fountain and dipped her little ice-cold hands in the water.

"Poor child, poor child!" he said, in amazement. "And this is your story?"

"Hide me, my friend!"

"That would be madness, poverina!" said Silvio. "You are safer at your work as the cobbler's servant than you would be in the cunningest hiding-place. You must stay indoors as much as possible for a while, and I will watch for you all I can."

"You do not ask me why I am so terrified, and what I have done."

"You shall tell me what you please, and when you please. I cannot love you more than I do, and I will not love you less. You have forbidden me to speak to you like this—"

"Ah, it was so good to be at peace."

"I will not spoil your peace. Let me be your friend in this difficulty."

"Heaven bless you, my friend. Now, Silvio, go, and let me get home in my own fashion."

Left alone once more, the young girl lifted her pitcher and took her way bravely, though with pale cheeks, through the streets, which, late a refuge, had now grown a terror to her. She shrank a little at sight of every bill posted on a wall, and fancied that the people gazed strangely at her as she passed along the path. When she returned to the cobblers' dwelling she found Prisco alone in the house, leaning dejectedly against the doorway, and reflecting how hard it was that his position in the world would not allow him to bestow his hand on La Scarpetta.

"Here she comes, looking as pale as a ghost. Never was a girl so changed. I can no longer have any doubt that she frets at my coldness; yet I dare not tell my elders that she is in love with me. Ah! why am I so delightful? I would not have her sent out on the world because of the warmth of her heart!"

Prisco sighed as the young girl set down her pitcher and silently began her accustomed occupations. It had been too painful to this self-loving youth to believe that La Scarpetta preferred Silvio, and he had gradually endowed her with an imaginary devotion to himself. He found it pleasant to dwell on the fancy that he had tenderly rejected her. This idea, at first a plain fallacy, had imperceptibly become a delusion of his mind; for, when we will what to believe, we can believe what we will. The appeal of his uncle and father, their earnest request that he would not marry La Scarpetta, had given a reality, as of proof, to his faith. As he watched the young girl, who had forgotten his presence, she sighed bitterly; and he sprang to her side.

"Have courage, ma bella!" he said. "It is, indeed, a hard fate; but time will cure this wound."

"What do you mean?" asked Scarpetta, turning whiter than before, and thinking that the secret of her identity was discovered.

"I am grieved that I cannot offer you my hand. It is not for want of affection—that I swear to you; but the world requires some sacrifice of our feelings."

The girl stared at him—at the self-complacent, sentimental look on his face—and catching the full absurdity of his meaning, broke into a fit of such merry laughter as brought the color to her cheeks again, and transformed her for a moment into the old Scarpetta once more. It was delightful to her to hear the sound of her own laughter again; and she laughed and laughed to the echo, with the most exquisite sense of fun and enjoyment of Prisco's discomfiture, who blushed, and frowned, and at last stamped with his feet, and walked away to the door. He saw through the fury of his confusion a horseman riding up to the door, while Scarpetta's irritating laughter was dying away in gasps of ecstasy over his shoulder; and then there came suddenly a quick, sharp cry of anguish from within, snapping the music of those mirthful sighs, followed by a crash of something breaking. Prisco turned his head in astonishment. The dish that Scarpetta had been holding was smashed upon the floor, and she had vanished.

"Diavolo!" cried Prisco, "the girl is a witch!" and then he saw the strange horseman beckoning, and went out to the street to speak to him.

La Scarpetta was on her knees in an upper chamber, peeping with one eye from behind the window curtain. The strange horseman was richly dressed and of haughty bearing, with a dark, harsh countenance and a sottish complexion.

"It is he! it is he!" wailed the girl, quailing as his eye roved over the house; and she retreated, wringing her hands, into the darkest corner of the room.

"Ah!" she moaned, "what folly, what ill luck is mine! Were I Silvio's wife I need not suffer this anguish of fear. Oh, now indeed I know that I love him since this agony is upon me; but I have made him afraid of me, and I am given up to my fate!"

At the same moment the evil-looking horseman was pointing with his finger to the pretty little embroidered shoes, which had been taken from La Scarpetta, and hung up as a sign of their trade in the window of the cobblers.

"These shoes are stolen goods," he was saying. "I command you to give them up to me, and to tell me how you came by them."

"You are under a mistake, Signor," said Ubaldo, who had come up, and was holding the stranger's horse by the head, merely as a mark of attention, for the poor animal looked too tired to have any wish to run away. "We came by the shoes honestly; but if the Signor cares to buy them——"

"You bought them, perhaps, from a young [illegible] regarding her. Tell me where to find her, and you shall be handsomely rewarded."

"It is many weeks since she called on us here, and got a strong pair of shoes in exchange for these," said Ubaldo. "She was in a hurry to be off, and inquired about the road to Milan."

It is dreadful to think of an old man telling falsehoods like this. Let us pray that Heaven forgave him. Prisco, with Scarpetta's irritating laughter still ringing in his ears, had a sterner regard for the truth, and called after the stranger as he rode away:

"I advise you do not leave the town without searching it well." He was not wicked enough to give her up on the spot to her foe, but he was pleased to avenge himself by prolonging for her the torment of whatever danger beset her. As the stranger nodded back at him meaningly and rode away, a faint peal of thunder disturbed the serene evening air, as if those rosy fortresses that looked so ethereal in the distance were opening a fairy cannonade upon the town.

"Who was your noble visitor?" asked Trifonius and Grifone, breathlessly, hurrying up to the door as Ubaldo and Prisco stood looking at one another in amazement.

"It is of our poor Scarpetta that these bills are posted over the town," cried Ubaldo. "Can it all be for the stealing of a pair of shoes?"

"Poor, indeed!" cried Trifonius. "How pitiful you are, my father! A thief harbored in our house! And here is Prisco, who might have married her if he had not been a miracle of wisdom."

"We must get her out of this," said Grifone. "How nicely we may be shamed before the town."

"Harbor her a little while, my sons," said Ubaldo. "She is such a young creature, and you do not even know what her fault is."

"It is plain that she is escaping from justice. Not another hour shall she stay in our house."

Scarpetta did not ask what charge was against her, but took up her small wages and went into the street. Ubaldo dropped tears in the corner; but he was only a weak old man, with no power in the house of his sons. All the heart that Prisco had was aching, but he liked his revenge.

"The Garzone will protect her," muttered Ubaldo to himself.

Scarpetta, afraid of the town, fled to the country; then the sun set, a thunder-storm came down, and the terrified girl ran frantically back into Brescia. Lifting the curtain that hung before the entrance of a queer little church, she saw that a dim light shone out of the place, which was filled with people, who seemed to the frightened girl to have taken refuge there in terror like herself. They were singing a shrill, wild litany, one verse taken up by the men and the next by the women—a weird, monotonous chant that filled the ear at intervals, and was lost again in the war of the thunder. La Scarpetta cowered on her knees in a corner of the church; the thunder cracked over her head; and with her hands clasped over her closed eyelids, she seemed to see plainly the harsh-looking horseman, his piercing gaze fixed on her, and his finger pointing cruelly to her unlucky little shoes in the cobbler's window. Every time the curtain stirred in the doorway she started, expecting to see him enter to drag her forth. The people at last departed; the fugitive crouched further into the shelter of the shadow of a confessional; and, looking up with a wild glance, saw Silvio, the Garzone, who was standing beside her.

"Have they found me, Silvio? Are they coming to take me?"

"Nobody has found you but me; and I am coming to take you—if you will let me."

"Take me where?"

"Over the mountains—out of this trouble."

"And your work, Silvio?—and your masters?"

"I have broken with my masters, and I have my work at my finger-ends. Be my wife at once, and we will seek our fortune together."

"Yet you do not know whom you are taking for a wife."

"Kneel down with me here, Scarpetta, and put your hand in mine. Say, 'Silvio, I am an honest woman.' You dare not, if it were untrue."

"Silvio, I am an honest woman."

They remained kneeling, hand-in-hand, like two children, praying in the loneliness and darkness of the church. The one dim, red lamp burned, the thunder ceased, the death-like hour of the night went past, dawn peered through the rude-painted windows, and an old, white-haired priest, half-vested for mass, opened the sacristy door and looked into the church.

This old priest stopped muttering his prayers when he saw the two pale-faced young people standing before him.

"Marry us, holy father!" said Silvio. "We are going a long journey, and must get away betimes."

"This is the girl who is flying from justice," said the priest, sternly.

"I will help her to fly," said Silvio, "for I am satisfied she is good."

"You are a youth of good birth, and will rise in the world," said the padre. "Remember I know your story. Will you not afterward repent of having married a servant maid?"

"I cannot give her up to her enemies," maintained Silvio.

"You have not confessed, even to him?" said the priest, turning to the girl.

"No," said La Scarpetta.

The old man's cheeks flushed and his eyes brightened.

"Be grateful to him, my daughter," he said. "I know *your* secret, and I will give you to him. May God make you both happy forever more!"

And the apprentice and the little maid-servant went out into the morning sunlight man and wife.

Silvio was quite surprised to see how, as they went along the streets, his bride seemed to forget her terror, and smiled back at the people who stared at her. She even lingered here and there to gaze up at the paintings on the houses, saying she had never seen them look so handsome before.

"But you are still in Brescia, my dearest, and your enemy is close by. Let us hasten and get out of danger."

"I am saying farewell to Brescia, Silvio. It has been good to me, since I am leaving it with you. As for my enemy, I no longer fear him."

The young people took the road to Verona, and late one evening they arrived there, going to seek for La Mugnaia in her little mill out in the Adige. They stood on the bridge which carried the town across the river, and saw the dark water rushing and the twinkling lights sliding along through the air like falling stars, as people passed to or fro on the swinging planks that led out to the little water-bound dwelling. They discovered the mill they were in search of, and, lantern in hand, went riding across the night, as it seemed, on the rickety plank that led to La Mugnaia's door.

The milleress gave them a hearty welcome, but looked extremely grave when she heard the whole of their story.

"That is all very pretty," she said, squaring her arms and fixing her wary brown eyes on the little wife, "trust and generosity are good in the right place; but you ought to have told what this cloud is that hangs over you. And you, Silvio, I have known you many years; you are a respectable young man, and ought not to have married a girl who has done anything improper."

"She shall speak when she likes," said Silvio.

"Let her speak now," said La Mugnaia. "If she has done wrong and is sorry we will try and shield her; but let there be no secrets between a man and his wife."

La Scarpetta stood twisting the corner of her sash, and glancing shyly from one to another of the faces, on which the lamp-light shone at each side of her; and she said to the miller-woman:

"I will tell my story here, and you shall be my judge. If what I have done has wronged him, he shall put me away. One thing I must set right for you; I have not stolen anything from the horseman who is searching for me, not even the shoes in the window, which were my very own till I gave them to Ubaldo."

"I knew that," said Silvio.

"The Signor is my uncle, and the guardian of my property——"

"Ah—we have here a noble lady!" said La Mugnaia, aghast.

"Silvio may perhaps make me one, but he found me a maid-servant suspected of crime. As it is, I am almost totally uneducated and ignorant of the world. I ran away from my home because I found it a place of horror. The Alpine precipices had no terrors for me, though I traveled by them alone. I was escaping from a living death, and my freedom was delicious to me. You must be filled with curiosity, and I do not make my story plain. My castle is on one of those mighty rocks that overhang the Upper Rhine. Heaven help the poor creature there walled up, who pines to escape! Yet I escaped. I was a prisoner there, indeed; for by my father's will all his fine possessions were to be enjoyed by his brother until my marriage; and my uncle was resolved that I should never deprive him of what he chose to call his own. I did not wish to marry. I feared all men, having known none but the harshest of their kind; but I loathed to be within sight and sound of the wicked and riotous living of my uncle and his chosen companions. I longed to be free, like the peasants who walk on the hills; and by the help of a faithful old nurse I escaped. I dressed myself like a peasant, and [illegible]"

Silvio and the woman of the mill stood gazing at the girl in utter amazement.

"And knowing that you were a noblewoman, you chose to marry a cobbler," said La Mugnaia.

"Heaven never made him to be a cobbler," said La Scarpetta.

"That is true," said La Mugnaia. "Be you what you may, he is good enough for you. Excuse me, lady, but I cannot forget that I gave you lessons in baking bread and sweeping floors."

"Ah, Scarpetta!" said Silvio, "what a wrong you have done yourself—you who ought to have married a nobleman."

"And so I have, Silvio, else I can tell you I should not have married at all. Prisco could never have saved me as you have done; for one great misery is as bad as another. I thank heaven that by your act of generosity you have unconsciously enriched yourself."

While they were yet talking the daylight broke, and, looking out of the window, La Mugnaia saw a whole company of strangers on the river-side. They were the four remaining cobblers, with the haughty horseman and his servants.

"These friends have traveled so far to see my downfall," said Scarpetta, mournfully. "Ah, Silvio, your sex are unkind."

"Nay, some of them may hope to help you," said Silvio. "I'll lay my life that the old man, Ubaldo, does. My good Orsola, these visitors will sink your little mill with their weight."

"Let them come over," said La Mugnaia, gleefully. "The mill must take its chance. It will be rare sport to see them all walking back, one by one, across our plank, hanging their heads with vexation."

"Enter, gentlemen," said Orsola, opening her door.

"Caught now, I think," cried the fierce-looking Signor, grasping La Scarpetta rudely by the hand. "Ah, my runaway maiden, I shall trouble you to follow me to your home."

"No, my lord," said Silvio, "for the law allows a wife to follow her husband."

"Fool!" cried the enemy, turning pale; "this girl is no wife."

At this moment the old priest was seen hurrying across the river, clutching the rope in both hands, as the plank danced under his feet.

"Go away, Signor!" he cried, "and leave this noble youth and his wife in peace. Go across the Alps, and make straight your accounts of the moneys and lands which were left in your charge. Your niece and her husband will give you just one month to betake yourself and your fellows from her dwelling. In the name of the church and of the law of the country, I, who married these young people, knowing fully both their histories, command you to begone and to interfere with them no more."

La Mugnaia had the satisfaction of seeing the company of strange visitors departing across the plank, Ubaldo alone being invited to remain with the victorious and happy bride and bridegroom.—*All the Year Round.*

LADY HEROINES.—Of late the ladies have been having it all their own way in the realms of fiction. There was a time when the chief characters in fiction were men, and when to find a female portrait was a rare exception. There was a time when such characters as we now commonly encounter would be looked upon as the wildest dreams of a distempered imagination. How colorless, for instance, are some of Sir Walter Scott's heroines, when compared with the men in whom he delights. Nowadays all the more important characters seem to be women. Our novelists have suddenly discovered an unworked mine of wealth, and they give us jewels of women in many a casket. This is not to be wondered at when the writer herself belongs to the fair sex, but strange to say their masculine rivals follow in the same track. Nor do we find this tendency evident only in prose fiction. Look at Mr. Tennyson; a great poet is supposed to be the most perfect representative of his age, and the greater the poet the more attention people pay to his opinions. Now the greater part of the Laureate's poetry may be described as a dream of fair women. For one man he paints half a dozen women, and we remember the women better than the men. We remember the Princess and all her trials; we remember Dora, Lilian, Enid, Elaine, Vivien, Guinevere, and the Gardener's Daughter, and many more. How many men of the Laureate's drawing can we set against so splendid an array of feminine excellence.—*The Argosy.*

GRACE BEFORE DINNER.—Charles Lamb, as we all know, wittily debated the question whether we should not say grace before going out for a walk, and prior to the enjoyment of very many social mercies besides meat and drink; and there may be some people inclined to go even farther than this, and while asking a blessing on the food, utter aspirations for something beyond the mere solids and liquids on the table. Remember that grace is not only an expression of gratitude, but a supplication for farther favors. We desire that we shall be made truly thankful for what we are about to receive; and that which we receive is only so much bone-making or flesh-making sustenance, which will make our frames active and vigorous; but why should we not pray that the cook may not burn the meat, underboil the potatoes, or send up cinders concealed in the spinach? I broke a tooth the other day with an abominable small coal lying perdu in my vegetables. Why should we not pray that the dinner should be prepared with a sufficient amount of science to absolve us from the necessity of furtively swallowing a saltspoonful of pepsine behind our table-napkin, in order to allay the agonies of indigestion? Why should we not piteously pray that no duns and no bores might call while we were at dinner; that our servants' attention, while they were handing round the dishes, might not be distracted by the hoarse-voiced ruffians in the street, who drive quiet neighborhoods to frenzy about dinner-time, and who carry on a detestable trade of lying and extortion, under the pretense of selling the evening papers, yelling out, "Death hof Mr. Disraley, horful haccident in the 'Ighgate-'ill tunnel, hassassination hof the Merikan President, capchure of the Bilboes," and so forth? And, again, why should we not pray that, if there were any children at table, they might behave themselves with tolerable decency during the repast? One very hardened man I heard of long since who, ere he commenced his dinner, used to pray not only for himself but against his foes. "Let not those who despitefully use me have any roast duck; let not mine enemies have any lobster-sauce with their turbot; take away the ice-puddings of my enemies;" and the like. This was exceedingly reprehensible; yet, my candid friend, can you put your hand upon your heart, and aver that you have never in the cursing-chamber of your heart uttered supplications such as these, (although couched in no scriptural phrase,) and as fierce as any of those which shock us in the magnificent outpourings of the eastern scribes.—*George A. Sala, in Belgravia.*

THE ROD IN OLD TIMES.—It is said that George II., when greatly offended by some remonstrances of his Prime Minister, Walpole, kicked him out of his cabinet; and as his Majesty had shown such passion before in the presence of several persons, Fielding took up the idea of printing in his journal *Common Sense*, a "Dissertation on Kicks," which is not wanting in many passages of clever satire. He remarks that, at the court of France, the Sovereign would not disgrace himself by using personal violence. This is too complimentary. Fielding does not seem to have been aware that the French Kings liked, on occasion, to indulge their temper in a way very similar to the true Briton. Louis XIII. declined to have noblemen for his gentlemen of the bedchamber, because he could not beat them as he liked, and gave a dozen hard blows to a valet who disputed with the pages the honor of precedence. His brother, Gaston D'Orleans, threw a gentleman into the canal at Fontainebleau, because he had not shown him sufficient respect. Even Louis XIV., with all his magnificence, so far forgot himself as to raise his cane to the back of one of his servants; and on another occasion he threw the weapon out of the window, lest he should yield to the temptation of chastising Lauzun. The clever Louvois ran the same risk, and had it not been for the timely interference of Madame De Maintenon, would have suffered by the hand of his royal master.

Thus the courtiers came to consider the stick as the *ultima ratio* in their relations with inferiors, more especially authors. In their eyes they were *gent bâtonnable* every time there was a wrong to be redressed, and that was very often. It was an incident of this kind that drove Voltaire into banishment, and led to his residence for some time in our island. The tragedy of *Œdipus* and the poem of the *Henriade* had already made him a name. He was then about thirty-one years of age, and discontented with his surname of Arouet, which he received from his father, he chose another more [illegible] vanity offended the Chevalier De Rohan, and meeting Voltaire at the opera—'Ah ça,' said he to him, 'how are you to be addressed? Is it to be Monsieur Arouet, or Monsieur De Voltaire?' "Monsieur le Chevalier," replied Voltaire, "it is better to make one's self a name than to sully that which has been given to us." The Chevalier resolved to be avenged. One day, when Voltaire was dining with the Duc De Sully, the servants told him that a carriage was waiting for him at the door. He went down immediately, and was seized by the footmen, who struck him repeated blows with their sticks. The Chevalier, seated inside the carriage, watched the proceedings, and encouraged his servants by his approving words. "Strike, strike!" said he; "only take care of his head; something good may come out of it." Like a Frenchman, he could not help uttering his *bon mot* to excite a laugh even in such circumstances. His influence was so great with the ministers and the Lieutenant Criminel that when Voltaire would have brought an action against him, the poor author found himself thrown into the Bastile, and then ordered to exile himself to the other side of the Channel. He just landed in time to see the splendid obsequies accorded to Sir Isaac Newton. This roused in him the desire to know more of those sciences in which he afterward became an adept, and which until then had received but little attention in France.—*Chambers's Journal.*

EARLY ENGLISH ART CRITICISMS.—The first samples of art criticism show themselves in Anne's reign. They are weakly, uncertain, hazy, but honest. They do not discriminate. The critic takes all geese for swans. Mr. Goldsmith, the maker of wax effigies for Westminster Abbey, is called "that famous artist," words also applied to Mrs. Goldsmith and to Sir Godfrey Kneller. When Queen Anne set up in St. James' Gardens the two statues sculptured by David, the pupil of Bernini, the cautious yet approving critic of the *Postman*, unwilling to compromise himself, was contented with saying, "These figures are of a curious performance, and mightily commended by such who have any gust of things of this nature." Something equally satisfactory is said of the full-length portraits of William and Mary that were being exhibited for sale at the Temple Change in Fleet street. Their first merit seems to have been "their reasonable rates." Their second, that "they were fit for any hall in the city or gentleman's house." Some of them, probably, still survive as "Sir Godfreys." "Reasonableness" was a well felt merit. A young fellow of quality who would think twice before he gave ten pounds for a Titian would squander five times that on half a dozen hautboy players to accompany him beyond sea and play to him when the poor wretch was weary. Public taste had not got much beyond the "gust," as it was called, of wax. When Mrs. Goldsmith brought to Westminster Abbey "the effigies of that celebrated beauty the late Duchess of Richmond," the newspapers again hailed the artist as a "famous woman for wax-work." Her Duchess was pronounced to be the richest figure that was ever set up in King Henry's Chapel. With all this, attempts were made to improve the taste of the public. Closterman not only painted pictures; he imported them from Italy, and sold them at his house in the north-west corner of the Piazza, Covent Garden. Thither Bolingbroke and Lord Orrery could easily walk from their respective homes in Golden square, to criticise importations, and perhaps stare at Closterman's handsome mistress, who showed them. It was not for such connoisseurs that a critical work was anonymously published in 1703, in which the anonymous writer treated generally of the art of painting after the Italian manner, and laid down particular directions "how to know a picture," which were then much needed. It was not unusual to find pictures advertised as "fit for closets or staircases, being Italian pictures."—*Temple Bar.*

DOCTORS IN RUSSIA.—A night medical service has just been organized at St. Petersburg by the medical men of that city; an arrangement which meets a real want of the public of the Russian capital, who, however, had hitherto not taken the necessary steps to provide it. Russian medical legislation does not allow liberty of work to medical men, who when required either by a sick person, or any one believing himself to be ill, are not permitted to refuse help. The physician, surgeon, accoucheur, midwife, or assistant who should either refuse to act when called on, or neglect to do so, is punished by a fine, on the first occasion of from five to ten roubles (17s. 6d. to 35s.); on the second occasion of from ten to fifteen, and the third time from fifty to 100 roubles; while the physicians and surgeons who are in Government employ may be deprived of their office. These laws are sanctioned by usage, and no later than this year two Russian physicians were tried for an infraction of this law, and one of them condemned for having refused to afford assistance to an invalid during the night. The *Courier Médical Russe*, whence we obtain our information, insists on the necessity of abolishing these coercive measures directed against medical men; the more so that at the present time everything relating to the public health in Russia is regulated by municipalities in cities, and by the territorial, cantonal, and departmental councils in the provinces. The same journal also urges that in England custom no longer santions coercive laws directed against medical men, while in Prussia they were erased from the statute book in 1869.—*London Medical Record.*

PEOPLE OF ST. THOMAS.—From sunrise to sunset the main street can show a medley of nationalities to the full as varied as that which daily throng the wooden bridge of Galata, but with a much greater diversity of hue. Black, indeed, predominates among the complexions, and white among the garments; but between these extremes of color every shade of skin and dress alike may be observed. Broad-brimmed Panama hats distinguish in general the better class of citizens; commoner straw shelters poorer heads. Sallow, parboiled countenances, with now and then an unhealthy flush, telling a tale of brandy overmuch in the daily allowance of iced water, denote the North European, Teuton, or Scandinavian, Briton, German, Dane, Dutch, and Swede, with the pale, overworked-looking, sharp-featured Yankee. A darker tinge of face and hair, and a slenderer form, indicates the Italian, French, or Spanish salesman; the white Creole, whatever his semi or quarter nationality, may always be recognized by his peculiarly weedy aspect and lack-lustre eye.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

POLO AND THE PONIES.—At first sight it would appear that danger is inseparable from a game in which men on horseback, armed with formidable-looking mallets, engage energetically in a mêlée. Last year two or three players were killed in India; but their deaths were invariably caused by the use of horses above the proper size, and unaccustomed to the game. Ponies above fourteen hands are not allowed to be used in England; and cannoning is avoided as much as possible. The animals that are seen at Lillie Bridge show the results of careful training. They can be pulled up almost in their own length—turned and manœuvred with an ease that is almost incredible: and it is seldom indeed that a player is brought to grass. After a little experience some ponies display marvelous intelligence. They are as much at home in a "bully" as a good waltzer in a crowded ball-room, and play "on" the ball as well as a first-rate forward at foot-ball. They must be speedy, plucky, and docile; for the occasional cracks from the mallets or the ball are as trying to the equine temper as to the feelings of the members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that the cruelty is more apparent than real, for, although the ponies as well as the players occasionally come in for hard knocks, their legs are bandaged to the knee: and the only marks of punishment that even a refractory brute bears, after a hard-fought game, are those inflicted by the spurs of his rider.—*London Society.*

A RUSSIAN THEATRE.—Possessing a voracious appetite for amusement of all kinds, the Russians are generous to a fault to those who can entertain them, and particularly to those who have the power of making them laugh. Thus it happens that there is a theatre in the Czar's capital, devoted to the comic muse, whose votaries include English and French as well as Russian performers, a medley of nationalities which has a certain attraction for the foreigner who wisely considers some after-dinner amusement indispensable, if only for digestive purposes. The Michael Theatre which is one of the four playhouses under State control, is the home of French and German comedy and vaudeville; but if the visitor to the City of Palaces wishes to see and hear the "comic" singers of the three nations in grand combination, he cannot do better than jump into a sleigh and bid the caftaned Isvostchik drive to the Berg Theatre. Having arrived there, after the [illegible] streets, which enjoy the unenviable notoriety of being the worst kept in the world, the "fare" will find a long low-roofed squat building entered by corridors, which are flanked up-stairs and down-stairs by *buffets* somewhat akin to the "bars" of similar establishments in England; and having paid a rouble and a half (four shillings) for a chair, he will note with astonishment the peculiar arrangement of the house. The theatre is an oblong building, with boxes at each side and chairs in the centre of the house; behind these is a kind of balcony, and, stretching far away, a gallery, which is at so great a distance from the stage that its occupants must find it very difficult to hear the dulcet notes of, let us say, the English duetists. A low roof covers all; but, despite this architectural mistake, the house is well ventilated and exceedingly comfortable. The audience in the boxes is principally composed of Russian officers, among whom are not a few lieutenants who have yet to become acquainted with the smell of powder; well-made, stalwart young fellows, capable of holding their own wherever they may be. But, looking round the house, you fail to discern more than two or three ladies, albeit there are not a few persons present who might, if they were asked, lay claim to that title.—*Belgravia.*

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—To the order of good-natured practical jokes belongs the trick that was played on Charles Morris, the well-known song-writer. The Captain lived in a snug retreat in Surrey, provided for him by the Duke of Norfolk. A party of gentlemen determined to take him by surprise, and having provided themselves with an excellent dinner and some fine wines packed in hampers, entered their carriages and started for Morris' house, anticipating with heartfelt delight the confusion and dismay with which the host would greet so formidable a party. He was in his garden listening to a blackbird. Suddenly a number of carriages whirled round the corner, and stopped before his door. Out of these carriages stepped a crowd of gentlemen, among them the Duke of Sussex. "We are come to dine with you, old bard," said the Duke. "Your Royal Highness has taken us by surprise," said Morris, "but we will send off for some provisions to Dorking; it is only three miles off." A messenger was dispatched, but, conformably to previous instructions, intercepted, and a walk in the garden being proposed, the Captain was detained there in conversation, while the servants were setting out the table and arranging the banquet. All this time the "Bard" is described as suffering the agonies of a host who, although on hospitality intent, was conscious of the emptiness of his larder, and on the anxious look-out for the arrival of the basket laden with supplies from Dorking. Presently the dinner was announced. Morris entered the dining-room, profusely apologizing as he went. To his profound amazement, however, he perceived a turbot at the head of the table, and a long vista of hams, fowl, venison, pastry, terminating in a sublime round of boiled beef. "A most ingenious and well-executed device," said Morris; "the joke, however, is not at my expense," and sat down and heartily enjoyed himself.—*All the Year Round.*

THE EVILS OF INDULGENCE.—Nothing exhibits more clearly the necessity of resisting the beginning of evil than a contemplation of the ruin and misery men bring upon themselves. It is vainly imagined in youth that time and opportunities once lost may be afterward recovered at will, and that, after having indulged in a course of folly, a man may turn to virtue and well doing when he pleases. This fallacy leads many imperceptibly from step to step in the downward and treacherous steep of vice, till reason and conscience are alike unheeded, and there is ultimately no effort because there is no inclination to return. We do not mean to say that there are not many with strength of mind and purpose who resolutely abandon evil courses and live exemplary lives, but they are so rare as to offer no inducement to follow their examples, and only serve to show us how desperate is the risk they run. Giving way to sinful courses has been aptly compared to being carried forward by a current swiftly, easily, pleasantly—it is not till we try to make headway against it that we find how hard is the task. Habitual indulgence binds its votary with a chain, the firmness of whose grasp he begins to realize when he attempts to break it. There is just this difference in the abandonment of evil habits, that the longer the effort is delayed the more difficult the task becomes. It is thus made evident that the best security for a virtuous life is to begin betimes. The inclination being led aright, early habit makes the performance of duty easy and pleasant. The most casual observation of the wrecks around us convinces us that indulgence in forbidden pleasures is the destroyer of peace and fortune, of character and self-respect, and that without a good conscience, a properly-governed mind, and a well-directed life, discontent and disappointment will blast every enjoyment. The derelict is generally an object of interest and concern to some one. In how many houses is the skeleton a wayward and disobedient son? To him who "knows the right but still the wrong pursues" indulgence in forbidden pleasure does not yield the gratification which it promised. There is always more or less a feeling of degradation and of self-inflicted ostracism, which all his boisterous mirth and the boldness inspired by the presence and applause of kindred associates fail entirely to dissipate. How often is he suddenly arrested by the thought of an anxious father, a weeping mother, or distressed wife? Their prayers and tears seem to haunt him. The black sheep in the family, although his name is not often heard, is more an object of anxiety than are steady, stay-at-home, well-to-do boys and girls who nestle under the parental roof-tree.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A FAMOUS FRENCH MANAGER.—Dormeuil had been in his day an actor at the Gymnase; but his histrionic abilities never soaring above the "respectable" order, he wisely abandoned the sock and buskin for the managerial cabinet, where he was far more qualified to shine; it is, indeed, mainly to the tact and unerring critical judgment, both of pieces and performers, displayed by him during a long series of years, that the Palais Royal owes the lion's share of its artistic and financial prosperity. He was admirably seconded by his *régisseur* Coupart, one of the few (then) surviving members of the Caveau, and himself a *chansonnier* of no mean repute. He was a perfect martinet in the exercise of his functions; and in the matter of fines, especially, might be considered adamant. One particular article of the *règlement* of the theatre, subjecting the utterer of unparliamentary language to a pecuniary mulct, had been from time immemorial an unfailing source of amusement to the company; and the unfortunate Coupart was perpetually harrassed by being asked for a precise interpretation of the clause. One evening he was installed in the little cage allotted to him at the top of the stairs adjoining the stage, deeply engaged in writing out *bulletins* for rehearsal, when he was interrupted by some one calling to him from the upper floor, and urging him to make haste. "Qu'est-ce qu'il y a?" cried he, rushing out of his den. To his horror he beheld his arch-enemy, Grassot, leaning over the bannisters. "Coupart, mon ami," said the *farceur* in his blandest tone; "si je t'appelais crétin—je ne te l'appelle pas—mais enfin, si je te l'appelais, combien cela me coûterait-il?" During his last illness, one of the actors—with all of whom, notwithstanding his oddities, he was deservedly popular—paid him a friendly visit at his lodgings at Montmartre, and remained chatting by his bedside till late in the afternoon. "Mon garçon," said Coupart, as the other rose to depart, "tu es bien gentil d'être venu me voir; seulement (looking at his watch) je vais te mettre à l'amende, pour avoir manqué la répétition!"—*London Society.*

ERRORS OF SPEECH.—A pleasant letter-writer, comparing the merits of the pen and the tongue as interpreters of the mind, gives the palm to the former as the more faithful of the two, arguing that the tongue, being seated in a moist and slippery place, is apt to fail in her sudden extemporal expressions, while the pen, having a greater advantage of premeditation, is not so liable to err. The pen is no immaculate servant; it does now and again betray its master and behave as if it were an independent creature, but it certainly is more obedient than the tongue. That often resembles a timid racer, capable of doing wonders at home, but when called upon to exercise its powers in public, either bringing its owner to grief by bolting out of the course, or stubbornly refusing to budge from the post. The gentleman who rehearsed his speech in a cabbage garden found his tongue run glibly enough there, but before a living audience all he could say was, "Gentlemen, you are not cabbages!" Christopher North declared no one, hearing him in public, could have the slightest conception what a magnificent speaker he found himself when [illegible] alone; and no doubt the House of [illegible] lost a fine oration when the [illegible]

A STOLEN HEIRESS.

AN IMPECUNIOUS WIDOWER RUNS OFF WITH A SCHOOL GIRL.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE—THE CHILD INDUCED TO MARRY HER ABDUCTOR—TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED.

When we read that graceless scamp Mr. Barry Lyndon's account of the ingenious manner in which he and his cousin, Mr. Ulick Brady, carried off the Irish heiress and married her to the latter gentleman, we praise the admirable manner in which Thackeray tells the story, but are unwilling to believe that similar occurrences have taken place in real life. Indeed, the record of such cases is meagre—five or six of them only are reported—but their very rarity gives an increased spice to their details. The following sample is certainly interesting as romance, and more true than most histories.

Miss Ellen Turner was the only daughter and heiress of William Turner, Esq., a gentleman of large landed property, residing at Shrigley Park, Cheshire, and at one time Sheriff of that county. She had attained the age of fifteen in February, 1826, and was at a boarding-school, kept by the Misses Daulby, at Liverpool. Her fortune and expectations had been made known to a certain Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, during a visit to some friends of his who resided near Shrigley Park. Wakefield was a widower with one child, and involved at the time in pecuniary embarrassments. He thought that marriage with an heiress would be the easiest and quickest way out of his difficulties, and a plot was formed, on the model of Vanbrugh's and Wycherley's comedies, to lure the young lady from school, that she might become Mr. Wakefield's bride.

A French servant, one Thevenot, was sent with an empty carriage and a letter to the schoolmistress, announcing the dangerous illness of Mrs. Turner, and that the private carriage of the physician had been procured to convey her daughter home. The valet had been well-tutored in names and dates, and the device succeeded. Miss Daulby entertained no suspicion, and resigned her charge to the adroit stranger, who conveyed her in safety to the Albion Hotel, Manchester. There Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, "a gentleman from Paris," of fashionable exterior and address, introduced himself to the school-girl, and explained that the illness of her mother was a mere pretext—the real reason of her being summoned from school being her father's pecuniary difficulties, and that he was sent to escort her to him, as he could not venture to appear in person. Mr. William Wakefield here joined his brother, and their familiar acquaintance with household matters at Shrigley Park laid at rest all suspicion, which of course was little likely to arise in the mind of a young girl fresh from school.

They posted in a carriage and four, by a circuitous route through Yorkshire, to Kendal, and thence to Carlisle. The two brothers had exerted all their address on the way to work upon her fears. They told her the people around the carriage were bailiffs; that her father was lying snug in a back room, but could not stir for fear of arrest; that both the Macclesfield and Blackburn banks, where he kept accounts, had stopped payment; but an uncle of the Wakefields, generous and wealthy, had agreed, on the persuasion of Gibbon Wakefield, to advance the modest little sum of £60,000, and, as a grand climax to this long story, that Mr. Grimsditch, the family solicitor, had written a letter, which the clever suitor read, or pretended to read, suggesting a marriage between himself and Miss Turner as the only device which could save the family from ruin. The fertile genius of Richardson or Fielding never suggested a more notable expedient. Never was Clarissa Harlowe or Miss Allworthy in a more peculiar position.

Miss Turner was startled and confused, and wished to see her father, but he could not be seen at Carlisle, and contented himself with sending his blessing and a message that she should not lose a moment, but hasten across the border and liberate him from his difficulties. The natural love of the child prevailed. She yielded a timid consent, was hurried over the border, and married at Gretna Green in the presence of a drunken blacksmith, the landlord of a public house, and a post-boy. Dread of a certain penal statute, of the repeal of which Wakefield was ignorant, fortunately prevented the consummation of the marriage. He was also unaware that the marriage beyond the border had interposed a technical difficulty to any prosecution for felony. Being therefore in constant fear of pursuit and recapture, Wakefield did not let the grass grow under his feet. The wondering bride was hurried away by forced marches to London, and thence to Calais. An announcement of the marriage, with all due pomp and ceremony, in the *Morning Post*, and a modest paragraph announcing among the departures from London, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gibbon Wakefield for Paris, first communicated the astonishing intelligence to the family.

They lost no time in seeking to recover their young relative. Armed with a warrant and attended by a Bow street officer, the uncles of Miss Turner, and Mr. Grimsditch hurried to Calais, where the deluded girl threw herself with delight into the arms of her kinsmen and turned from her betrayer with horror when the whole scene of fraud and cruel falsehood was exposed. A French magistrate authorized the grieved relations to take her home forthwith. They did so, and at once commenced criminal proceedings for a conspiracy against the two Wakefields, their French servant Thevenot, and their step-mother, Frances Wakefield. The case came on for trial before Baron Hallock, at Lancaster, March 23, 1827, and though the early hour of 7 A. M. was fixed upon for the opening, the spacious shire-hall was crowded to excess. Of the eight eminent counsel who figured in the case five subsequently rose to the bench and one to the woolsack. It may therefore be reasonably believed that the forensic battle was well planned and ably fought.

Mr. Turner and Miss Daulby first testified as to the facts within their knowledge; the carriage was shown to have been purchased from a dealer in Manchester; post-boys and innkeepers testified to the route followed from Liverpool to Gretna Green. Mr. Grimsditch gave an account of the interview at Quillac's Hotel, Calais, where the defendant exhibited a coolness and "cheek" approaching the sublime. He said that Miss Turner, he supposed, was his wife, and he would take care of her, but did not wish to make her relatives angry with her, so he would allow them to see her. He acknowledged that he believed he would send a bullet through the head of any one who should carry off his daughter in the same way, but said he was going to make Ellen an excellent husband. As to the threats of arrest, he said he had more interest with the Police than his opponents, and they were on the wrong side of the water for such performances. He then called Miss Turner down to see her relatives. She clasped her uncle around the neck, and on Mr. Grimsditch remarking that it was an illegal marriage she exclaimed, "I am not your wife—you have deceived me." Wakefield said, "You must acknowledge I have behaved to you like a gentleman." "Yes, I do acknowledge that, but you have deceived me, and I will never more go near you again."

With the termination of Mr. Grimsditch's evidence the forensic drama had reached its most interesting point, for the heroine herself, wisely kept for the last by the prosecution, was now called to the stand. She told her story in a manner, at once so artless and so clear, as to win the sympathy of the jury and spectators. She described the first appearance of Gibbon Wakefield at Manchester, his ingenious stories about her father's pecuniary difficulties, and his introduction of his younger brother. She had then entered the carriage, supposing she was going to meet her father. Gibbon Wakefield said if there was no letter at Halifax, and if they did not see Mr. Turner here they must proceed as far as Kendal, where they would be sure to find him. At Kendal William Wakefield read a letter at the chaise window and his brother looked over him, but Miss Turner did not see it. Had she been older it might have excited some surprise that she should not ask to look at the letter herself; but suspicion did not line the countenance nor distrust overshadow the mind of a school-girl of fifteen. Upon reading the letter they said her father was not there, but had gone forward. The party pushed on. On the way Gibbon said he had received a letter from Mr. Turner, authorizing him to disclose the state of his affairs, and then [illegible] lent the estate at Shrigley. Wakefield then approached the gist of the matter, which we will let Miss Turner tell in her own words:

"Papa might (he said) be turned out of doors any day. It had been suggested by Mr. Grimsditch that he (Mr. Wakefield) should be my husband; that then the property would be mine, and it would be in my power to turn papa out of doors, if I liked; but, of course, I should not think of doing it. He alluded to the subject several times, and said he was desirous to know what conclusion I had come to. He first said I should see papa; then he said I should give my answer to him."

Gibbon also informed Miss Turner that her father was "chassez-ing" up and down the border, waiting a chance to dodge the Sheriff's officers and waltz over. As they rolled into Carlisle, William Wakefield again appeared, pulled up the carriage windows, and in a mysterious whisper said he had something of importance to communicate. He had seen Mr. Turner at Carlisle, and Mr. Grimsditch was with him; he had made two attempts that day to cross the border, and could not. He said the inn-yard was full of bailiffs; that Grimsditch had entreated that he would not stop in the room, or they would be discovered, and that he had taken him by the shoulders and turned him out of the room. "He said papa requested, if I ever loved him, that I would not hesitate to accept Mr. Wakefield as a husband."

"What did you say to this?"

"I consented."

"What induced you to consent?"

"The fear that if I did not papa would be ruined."

This ended her evidence. Counsel for the defense wisely refrained from cross-examination, and confined themselves to showing that a marriage had actually taken place valid by the laws of Scotland, and that after she left Manchester Miss Turner was a willing victim. To establish this latter proposition a most motley assemblage of witnesses—landlords, post-boys, and chamber-maids—were produced to show the liveliness of the young lady. She actually shook hands, according to one witness, on first meeting Mr. Wakefield. They were in such spirits in the carriage that the ostler asked the voluble driver whether he had got players with him. They played draughts at Carlisle, and at Settle they had gingerbread, and she laughed loud enough for two.

The countenance of Mr. Sergeant Cross, who led for the prosecution, lost its cynical expression, and his iron features relaxed at this long rigmarole. He cross-examined the several witnesses with rough contempt.

"Well, they did not quarrel or fight?" "No."

"My friend has asked you every question but whether the gingerbread was good—was it good?" "Very good."

"She appeared to be in as good spirits as a young lady would be in going from school to see her parents, did she?" "She was in very good spirits; I thought they were brothers and sister."

"And you actually saw her smile, did you?" "Yes."

"Indeed! wonderful!"

The celebrated David Laing, the blacksmith who for forty-eight years had officiated at Gretna Green in all cases of runaway matches, was then called to the stand. He appeared to be very old, very deaf, and very illiterate. In the course of his examination in regard to the marriage, he said "it was done in the old ordinary form of the Church of Scotland." This roused the ire of Mr. Brougham, who on the cross-examination gave a brilliant exhibition of those powers, which led Trollope to dub him "Boanerges." He rode rough-shod over this vulgar and illiterate trafficker in clandestine marriages, and made him disclose the history of a long and decidedly ill-spent life.

He gave a description of the ceremony which he had stated to be the ordinary form of the Church of Scotland, which was at once chaste and simple. "I ask them if they take one another for husband and wife, before myself and two witnesses. I then declare them to be man and wife, and *so and so*," and no amount of badgering could extract from him what meaning, if any, he attached to these last three words. It was also customary, he said, for the groom to stand a bottle of "shumpine," (champagne,) which David disposed of before commencing operations.

The defense, though ably fought, could not, of course, save the criminals in the face of the clear case made out by the prosecution. The two brothers Wakefield were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each, and a verdict was also found against Mrs. Wakefield, but judgment against her was not moved for.

Miss Turner was afterward married to a Mr. Leigh, of Lyme, but died young.

Gibbon Wakefield, on his release from prison, took an active part in colonizing New-Zealand, and appears to have sought by the labors of mature manhood to redeem the sin of his youth

CREMATION IN NEVADA.

DECIDED SUCCESS OF THE FIRST EXPERIMENTS OF AN ENTERPRISING FIRM—AGED PIUTES REDUCED AT COST PRICE, BUT MOTHERS-IN-LAW NOT ACCEPTED.

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Sept. 4.

Ed. Chapin, Superintendent of the Petaluma Mill, Gold Hill, and Rube Hobart, of the hardware firm of Doake, Hobart & Co., of this city, desire us to say that they are now prepared to reduce to ashes—at short notice and reasonable rates—any cadaver that may be furnished them. They have purchased the gasometer formerly in use at the Petaluma Mill for the manufacture of chlorine gas, and will now use it as a cremation furnace. It is made of heavy boiler-iron, and is simply a drum within a drum. The body to be operated upon will be placed in the inner drum, when the space between the two will be filled with charcoal, other fuel, and a strong blast introduced. The gasometer originally cost $800, but Hobart & Chapin, the new cremation firm, managed to get it for $350. In turning out work, the bargain at which they obtained their apparatus will be borne in mind, and the customer will have his full share of the benefit of the same.

They desire to say that with them cremation is no experiment. Last week they purchased two old and decrepit Piutes, a male and a female, at six bits each—$1 50 for the pair, agreeing to return the ashes—shot them, hauled them into town, cremated them separately, and in three hours from the time of making the purchase returned the ashes of the old couple to their sorrowing relatives in two yeast-powder boxes. The weeping children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of the old folks mixed their mortal remains with a little pitch, and now affectionately wear them about on their cheek-bones, their foreheads, and the ends of their noses.

We may here state that the firm will do no more work after this plan, as no further experiment is necessary. Had they desired to continue the work among the Piutes they might have been at it yet, as when the price for the old couple was noised about among the tribe a great number of the aged and decrepit were brought in and offered at what was supposed to be the established rate. One lusty buck came all the way from Walker Lake, driving before him four mothers-in-law. He was much disgusted when he found there was no sale for them. Before leaving he offered them for two bits each, and agreed to shoot them into the bargain. Finally, after peeping about and examining the furnace for some time, the old fellow offered to shoot the oldest and donate her, just for the fun of seeing the machine work. This was an offer the firm could not accept.

The apparatus has been placed on wheels, and in case it is a man's dying request his remains will be cremated in private—in his own back yard and with fuel from his own wood-pile, if it should be desired on the score of economy. The charge for cremating an ordinary cadaver will be but $15. For mothers-in-law—and here is where the profit comes in—they charge $25, a price that any average son-in-law will cheerfully pay. They are enabled to offer reduced rates in the case of cadavers of such men as have worked long in mills and reduction works, as connected with their furnace is a retorting apparatus, and from such subjects they will be able to obtain from four to nine pounds of quicksilver. And as this quicksilver always contains more or less of the precious metals, they will frequently be able not only to make no charge for the cremating and retorting, but may even be able to declare snug little dividends, to be distributed among the relatives.

Just what they may be able to do in cases of this kind they are unable to say at present. The mill owners may step in and claim the quicksilver and bullion product, therefore the firm do not, as yet, feel safe in making any positive arrangements. As soon as possible, however, they will try to obtain a test case, and have the rights of property decided by a proper court. In case there shall be no trouble with mill-owners, they are confident that from this class of subjects they will frequently be able to make handsome returns. In their pamphlet, now in press, they instance the case (page 173) of the horses used in treading the pulp in the *patios* at the old Gould & Curry mill, some years since, all of whom died of salivation. They show that in almost every instance the Mexican owners of these horses obtained from their stomachs, after death, amalgam exceeding in value the price of the animals when living. We might say much more in regard to the advantages of cremation and the inducements which the new firm are prepared to offer, but as their pamphlet will be out in a few days, when all may read for themselves, we refrain.

STOLEN AIR-GUNS.

Joseph Schneider, of No. 137 Eldridge street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with having burglariously entered the store of Sebastian Fisher, No. 212 East Houston street, on the night of the 1st of August last, and stolen therefrom three air-guns of the value of $60. Christian Gabriel, a witness for the prosecution, testified that Schneider had deposited an air-gun with him on the 12th of August, as security for [illegible] he had loaned him. Mr. Fisher [illegible]

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD TOPICS.

The Albany Burgesses Corps will celebrate the anniversary of its organization on Thursday, Oct. 8, by an excursion to Syracuse.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, on Monday evening, Major Joseph Laing was elected Lieutenant Colonel, vice Alexander Stetson, resigned.

By order of Major Gen. Shaler, the election for commander of the Second Brigade will take place at the "Rendezvous," No. 7 West Thirteenth street, on Saturday next, at 8 P. M.

The Twenty-seventh Infantry, Col. Huderhill commanding, executed its last Summer battalion drills. As the regiment is not in possession of an armory, battalion drills will be discontinued this Winter.

The Howetzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, Capt. J. F. Simons, commanding, has been ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, to-morrow evening, for drill and instruction.

Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, has issued orders for a court-martial for the trial of delinquents in his command, to convene at the armory on Monday, the 28th inst. Detail for the court, Major George H. Fisher, Judge Advocate.

Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Van Rensselaer commanding, held its first drill on Friday evening. Roll will be called in this company at 8 o'clock each drill-night, and all members reporting after that time will be returned to court-martial as being late.

The following regiments in the Second Brigade will parade for inspection and review in Tompkins square: Fifth Infantry, Monday, Oct. 12; Sixth, Tuesday, 13th; Eleventh, Wednesday, 14th; Eighty-fourth, Thursday, 15th; Ninety-sixth, Friday, 16th.

The several regiments in the Third Brigade will parade in Tompkins square for review and inspection in the following order: First Battalion, Monday, Oct. 26; Seventh, Tuesday, 27th; Eighth, Wednesday, 28th; Ninth, Thursday, 29th; Fifty-fifth, Friday, 30th.

Major Gen. Carr, commanding the Third Division, head-quarters at Troy, has directed Brig. Gen. Alden, commanding the Tenth Brigade, to organize a battalion of six companies, to be formed in Troy. There is at present no such organization in that city, and the citizens are enthusiastically in favor of the movement.

The several regiments of infantry constituting the First Brigade will parade at Tompkins square, for inspection and review, as follows: The Twenty-second Infantry, on Monday, Oct. 19; the Sixty-ninth Infantry, on Tuesday, Oct. 20; the Seventy-first Infantry, on Wednesday, Oct. 21; the Twelfth Infantry, on Thursday, Oct. 22; the Seventy-ninth Infantry, on Friday, Oct. 23.

A new military company, to be attached to the Twentieth Battalion, was organized at Kingston on Monday, to be lettered Company "H." The following officers were elected: Captain, Alfred Tanner; First Lieutenant, M. P. Schoonmaker; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Burhans; First Sergeant, Stephen S. Hulbert; Second Sergeant, Jacob H. Tremper, Jr. The company numbers fifty members, and is composed of Kingston's best young men.

Pursuant to orders, the First Brigade, M. V. M., went into camp on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at South Framingham, a station some thirty miles from Boston, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and remained under canvas until Saturday, 5th, when the encampment was broken up, and the different regiments returned home. On Thursday, the brigade was reviewed by Major Gen. B. F. Butler, the Massachusetts Division Commander, and on Friday by the Governor of Massachusetts.

The Court of Inquiry, Capt. H. B. Smith, of the Twelfth Regiment, President, convened by special orders No. 21, from the First Brigade, has concluded its sessions, and the proceedings have been approved by Gen. Ward. The court was convened to investigate charges against Adjt. Michael Keegan, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, preferred by Capt. Joseph Collins, of Company C. The court ordered that Adjt. Keegan appear before the State Examining Board.

The New-York Association of Veterans of the Mexican War will hold their annual celebration at Harlem River Park, foot of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, to-morrow, the twenty-seventh anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico. They will march from Worth monument through Broadway to Peck slip, have a picnic at the park, including dancing and an oration by Hon. R. M. Price, Ex-Governor of the State of New-Jersey, in the main hall at the park, at 6 P. M.

At a meeting of Company F, Seventh Regiment, on Friday evening, Second Lieut. H. B. Turner was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and First Sergeant George W. Rand was elected Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Rand has been for many years connected with the National Guard in this City and in Boston. Sergt. J. H. Harrison was elected First Sergeant; Corp. W. S. S. Rowland, Sergeant; and E. A. Edwards, Corporal. At a recent election held in Company K, of the same command, Corp. Lane was elected Sergeant and M. D. Parker and F. G. Gorham Corporals.

Col. John McCardle, for many years Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ninth Division, N. G., S. N. Y., located at Albany, recently died in that city at the age of sixty years. He was at the time of his death Trustee of the Albany City Savings Bank, and also a Trustee of St. Agnes Cemetery. A prominent event in his life was his participation in the Nicaragua war, during the attempt of Gen. Walker to conquer that country. He held the rank of Colonel in that campaign, and in one of the hottest engagements lost an arm. In the general dispersion of Walker's army which followed he barely escaped with his life.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will hold the first drill and inspection for the season at the armory, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 7:45 P. M. Members are directed in orders to appear in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled. The Colonel in issuing the order, calls the attention of company commandants to the approach of drill season, and desires them to endeavor to present full companies at the inspection. Lieut. John W. Wilson, Company D, of this command, and Lieut. James Moore, Company K, passed creditable examinations before the First Brigade Examining Board on Monday last.

Company D, of the First Regiment of the District of Columbia Light Infantry, from Washington, under command of Capt. Caron, accompanied by Col. Fleming and the field and staff of the same regiment, together with a large number of honorary members and ladies, arrived in Syracuse Monday, 7th inst. They are the guests of the Sumner Corps of that city. They were received in a brilliant manner, with fireworks, bonfires, illuminations, salutes of artillery, and a large procession. At the Armory of the Sumner Corps the guests were welcomed on behalf of the corps by Rev. Dr. Eddy, their chaplain, and were tendered the freedom of the city by Mayor Graves. The celebrated Marine Band accompanied the excursionists. On Friday they returned home.

The following officers in the First Division, N. G., S. N. Y., were discharged Sept. 3, 1874, by orders from Adjutant General's Office, their resignations having been accepted: Col. Chesebrough, Assistant Adjutant General First Division; Lieut. Col. Schmalle, Third Cavalry; Lieut. Henry, Battery K; Surgeon Vandewater, Fifth Infantry; Capt. Burke and Second Lieut. Pinto, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Bacon, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and Lieut. Glassey, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Clan Ranald and Second Lieut. Stillwell, Twenty-second Infantry; Lieut. Collins, Sixty-ninth Infantry; Capt. Turner, Seventy-first Infantry; Capt. Reuling, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Lieuts. Holm, Schrank, Sundermeier, and Engel, Ninety-sixth Infantry.

Commissions have been issued to the following officers of the First Division, N. G., S. N. Y., announced in orders A. G. O., Sept. 3, 1874: Lieut. Col. Denny, Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade; Major Belknap, Engineer, First Brigade; Capt. Watrous, Assistant Commissary Subsistence, First Brigade; Quartermaster Yuengling, Third Cavalry; Capt. Lissburger, Assistant Commissary Subsistence, First Battalion; Lieuts. Diegel and Bauler, and Second Lieut. Blattner, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. Powers and Second Lieut. Hofele, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Mooney, Assistant Commissary Subsistence, Ninth Infantry; Surgeon Hudlich, Capt. Balz, Lieuts. Adler and Lurch, Second Lieuts. Kroyer and Reichert, Eleventh Infantry; Q. M. Quincy, Fifty-fifth Infantry, and Lieut. Guy, Eighty-fourth Infantry.

A meeting will be held at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment on Friday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of electing a Second Lieutenant in Company D., vice Charles Nagel, resigned. Capt. Hermann Schmidt, of Company H, has tendered his resignation. Capt. Schmidt was suspended from duty for one year, and upon being reinstated immediately resigned; an election will shortly be called to fill the vacancy. The command will devolve upon First Lieut. Münzell for the present. Col. Vilmar, of this command, has issued orders for an inspection of the company books and records on the 24th inst. at 8 P. M. Commandants and First Sergeants of companies are directed in orders to report in fatigue dress at the regimental armory at 7 P. M. The following officers in this command have received their commissions from the head-quarters of the Adjutant General: First Lieut. Simon Adler and Second Lieut. Egbert Kroyer, of Company A; First Lieut. David Lurch, of Company D; Capt. Henry Balz and First Lieut. Gottfried C. Reichert, of Company E, and Major Hermann F. Kudlich, Regimental Surgeon.

A correspondent to the *Commercial Advertiser*, of Buffalo, writes that the last day of the Ontario Rifle Association, at Toronto, closed with the small [illegible] were allowed. Each man shot seven rounds, and it was possible to make seven bull's-eyes, scoring 28. The nearest approximate to this score was made by Joseph Mason, 26; the second by J. J. Mason, 25; third, W. Mitchell, 25; fourth, George Murison, 23. All these gentlemen were from Hamilton. But for an accident of a defective cartridge, T. Mitchell would have come in ahead with his Remington rifle, scoring 22, with a miss, winding up with four successive bull's-eyes. He also scored 46 out of a possible 60 in the first stage, with the same rifle, the day before. The competition for places on the Wimbledon team was also concluded. The highest score at this competition with the new system of targets was made by W. Cruit, 225, and the lowest 216, out of a possible 315, by the highest six competitors. Large numbers of these skilled Canadian marksmen will be present at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmoor.

CREEDMOOR.

SHOOTING BY THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—COMPETITION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST CLOSED.

The final competition by the team of twelve, chosen by the Amateur Rifle Club, to practice for the international contest, took place at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. The shooting was excellent, the eight best scores forming an aggregate of 1,161, the highest attainable number being 1,440 points. On Monday a special meeting of the Executive Committee is to be held, at which eight marksmen will be selected to represent the United States in the match which will take place on the 26th inst. The following is a list of the scores in detail:

Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve, Sharp Sporting.

800—4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4........55
900—4 3 4 2 3 0 4 4 4 3 2 4 3 3 3........47
1,000—4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3........51—153

Lieut. Fulton, Remington Sporting.

800—0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4........53
900—3 3 2 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 4........51
1,000—2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 2 3 4 4 4 2........48—152

L. M. Ballard, Sharpe Sporting.

800—4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3........49
900—4 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 4 3 3 3 4 4 4........49
1,000—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 2 4 4 4 0........49—147

A. V. Canfield, Jr., Remington Sporting.

800—3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3........52
900—3 4 3 3 4 3 2 3 4 3 4 2 3 3 4........48
1,000—3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 0 2........45—145

A. Anderson, Sharpe Sporting.

800—3 4 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4........54
900—3 4 3 4 4 2 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3........50
1,000—4 2 3 0 3 3 3 2 4 0 2 3 3........39—143

G. W. Yale, Sharpe Sporting.

800—4 3 4 4 4 0 4 3 3 4 3 3 4........51
900—3 4 4 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3........54
1,000—3 0 0 3 4 3 3 0 3 3 4 3 3 3........38—143

E. H. Sanford, Sharpe Sporting.

800—4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 4........55
900—3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 R 0 3 4 3 2........43
1,000—3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 2 0 3 3........44—142

J. T. B. Collins, Sharpe Sporting.

800—4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 2 4........50
900—2 4 3 3 4 4 2 3 4 4 4 3 3 0 4........47
1,000—0 3 3 3 3 4 4 0 0 3 4 3 3 3........39—136

B. E. Valentine, Sharpe Sporting.

800—2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3........46
900—2 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 3........49
1,000—0 3 0 2 0 3 0 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 4........36—131

Gen. T. S. Dakin, Sharpe Sporting.

800—2 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 0 4 3 4........50
900—0 0 3 0 0 2 4 4 2 4 2 3 4 3 0........39
1,000—3 0 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 0........30—120

J. S. Conlin.

800—4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4........56
900—0 3 4 3 3 0 4 3 0 4 3 0 2 3 R........32
1,000—3 4 0 3 3 0 3 4 3 0 3 3 3 3 0........32—120

F. S. Gardner.

800—2 2 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 3........50
900—2 4 3 2 3 R 2 0 3 4 2 3 3 3 3........36
1,000—4 3 0 2 3 3 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 2........29—115

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association has decided to charge an admission fee of twenty-five cents to the range at Creedmoor on practice days, and fifty cents on the days on which matches are held. Members of the association will be required to show their badges at the gate, and to wear them when practicing.

MILK BILL VETOED.

Gov. Dix has vetoed Assembly bill No. 260, entitled an act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend chapter 467 of the laws of 1862, entitled 'An act to prevent the adulteration of milk, and prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk,'" passed May 2, 1864. He says:

Not approved. The Board of Health in the City of New-York and the American Dairyman's Association deem this bill objectionable. The latter is of opinion that a legal sanction of the use of ice, which is not necessary in the transportation of milk to market, may open the door to dilution *ad libitum*. Both concur in opinion that the sweeping condemnation of substances in a state of fermentation is wrong. The Board of Health says: "This would make it a crime to feed to cows the exhausted brewer's grains, which now constitute an important element of cattle food in the neighborhood of large cities. Many persons consider these grains unwholesome, but a few years ago I," (the President of the Board of Health,) "made the subject a careful study, and satisfied myself that, as these grains are practically used in the great cow stables, they are not in any way objectionable, and I think it would be a great hardship to the farmer to forbid their use, and that no good to the public would result from it." The bill was probably drawn to reach objects which are not clearly shown, and it should be more carefully framed by a future Legislature, if any amendment to the existing law is needed.

J. A. D.

A CALIFORNIA MINIATURE NIAGARA.

A correspondent of the Sacramento, (Cal.,) *Bee* writes: A party consisting of R. Bullard, Jr., W. R. Hinckson, O. C. Jackson, and the writer, left Muck Valley in order to take in more fully, without being hurried, the beautiful falls on Burney creek, or, more properly speaking, Burney Falls. Burney creek, at the falls, is a stream, say forty feet wide, with a large volume of water. Immediately above the falls there are rapids corresponding with those of Niagara in miniature, terminating with a beautiful little fall of fifteen or twenty feet—a perfect Niagara on a small scale. Then comes the grand perpendicular fall of 120 feet, the grandest spectacle I ever saw among the varied scenery of California. (I have never visited Yosemite.) There is a ledge of rocks in the centre of the falls extending from the top to the base of the falls, separating the water into two large sheets that go plunging down with a loud roar. At either side of the falls, from about two-thirds of the way up, and fifty feet wide, the water comes oozing out of the rocks, forming a beautiful net-work that is scarcely second in beauty to the falls themselves. The distance of the fall is so great that a heavy mist is formed at and near the base, that shows a perpetual rainbow when the sun strikes it. There is at the top of the falls a miniature table-rock, tower-rock, and just above, in the whirpool, Goat (?) Island.

COOPER UNION EVENING SCHOOLS.

The registration of applicants for admission to the Cooper Union Evening Schools in science and art, commenced on Wednesday evening, Sept. 9. Over 820 have been admitted. Many classes are already filled. There are still vacancies in the classes in chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry, descriptive geometry, calculus, mechanics, mechanical engineering, analytical chemistry; also, in figure drawing, life drawing, form drawing, perspective, architectural and mechanical drawing, and modeling in clay. Those who desire admission can do so by applying at the office on any evening except Monday or Saturday, from 7:15 to 9 o'clock.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, are as follows:

By the steamer England, for Liverpool—8 cases Skins, 94,631 bushels Wheat, 18,371 bushels Corn, 231 rolls Leather, 396 bxs. Bacon, 2,657 bxs. Cheese, 531 bales Cotton, 75 hhds. Tallow, 594 bbls. Flour, 42 hhds. Tallow, 270 bags Divi Divi, 344 Hides, 24 pks. Butter, 7,200 Staves.

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—21,645 bushels Wheat, 25 bxs. Tobacco, 1 case Furs.

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—20 hhds. Bottles, 253 bales Leather, 390 bxs. Bacon, 22 tierces Heads, 42,467 bushels Wheat, 8,215 bxs. Cheese, 145 pks. Butter, 5 cases Lamps, 10 tierces Pork, 343 pks. Leather, 506 bales Cotton.

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—7,625 bxs. Cheese, 117 cases Sewing Machines, 1,129 bxs. Bacon, 76 cases Copper Plates, 10 bales Furs, 15,811 bushels Wheat, 26 pks. Hardware, 5 cases Pumps, 250 bbls. Apples, 498 bales Cotton.

By the brig Gugliemo, for Malaga—400 bbls. Petroleum, 7,160 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Agostina, for Belfast—30,557 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Orion, for Liverpool—4,982 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig A. Miquano, for Lisbon—1,700 bushels Wheat, 8,520 Staves.

By the brig San Giacomo, for Cagliari—7,325 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ursola, for Lisbon—21,500 bushels Wheat, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 158 cases Tobacco, 6,000 Staves.

By the steamer Olympia, for Glasgow—1,899 bbls. Flour, 2 tcs. Hams, 10,526 bxs. Cheese, 5 bbls. Beef, 10 cases Salmon, 442 bbls. Resin, 94 hhds. Tobacco, 19 tcs. Tobacco, 100 cases Mills, 200 puncheons Syrup, 41,818 bushels Wheat, 30 tcs. Beef, 5 bbls. Tongues, 50 bxs. Bacon, 250 bags Waste, 300 pieces Pine.

By the bark Device, for Cork—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Kroe, for Tarragona—55,080 Staves.

By the bark Arcturus, from Danzic—3,514 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Ruby, for Port Spain—125 tcs. Pork, 150 bxs. Cheese, 300 pails Lard, 2 tcs. Hams, 4 Carriages, 1,037 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Corn-meal, 365 bbls. Crackers, 25 hhds. Oil-meal, 20 doz. Pails, &c.; 1,000 Shooks, 50 bbls. Peas, 10 Horses, 500 reams Paper.

By the steamer Neckar, for Bremen—172 bales Tobacco, 150 bbls. Beef, 255 bxs. Starch, 6,507 bxs. Cheese, 359 bbls. Resin, 29 bxs. Hams, 15 bxs. Woodware, 1 bale Furs, 7,795 bushels Wheat, 2,917 bags Rye, 431 cases Tobacco, 137 hhds. Tobacco, 153 rolls Leather, 50 bbls. Extract, 34 bbls. Casings, 243 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

By the steamer Teutonia, for Hamburg—3,992 bushels Rye, 2 cases Rifles, 247 hhds. Tallow, 80 tcs. Grease, 330 cases Grease, 84 cks. Copper, 14 logs Walnut, 2 Cars, 299 bbls. Flour, 700 bxs. ex. Logwood, 120 bxs. ex. Bark, 301 cases Sewing Machines, 500 tcs. Lard, 12 bxs. Drugs, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 3,386 bbls. Resin, 10 bbls. Wine, 33 bxs. Ores, 55 cases Cigars.

By the ship Gran Canarias, for Las Palmas—6,800 cases Refined Petroleum, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 1 bx. Tobacco, 161 cases Drugs, 27 cases Chairs, 15 cases Spirits Turpentine, 1,663 pieces Lumber, 5 bxs. Soap, 20 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 132 pks. Fish, 200 bbls. Flour, 5 [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Un. 78⅞	1200 Pacific Mail....48½
200 do......s3. 78⅞	600 do.....48⅝
700 do.....79	300 do.....b3. 48¾
500 do.....79⅛	500 do.....48¾
600 do.....s3. 79⅛	200 St. Paul.....32⅝
400 Erie Railway.....34	500 do.....32⅞
100 do.....s3. 34	100 do.....b10. 32⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud....104⅜	100 do.....s10. 32¾
600 do.....104⅜	800 do.....32¾
14 do.....104¼	100 do.....s3. 32¾
600 do.....b3. 104½	100 do.....b60. 32⅞
30 do.....104¼	100 St. Paul Pref.....52
50 Ohio & Miss.....24	1500 Tol. & Wab.....32½
1000 Lake Shore.....74⅜	100 do.....s3. 32⅝
200 do.....74½	400 do.....32½
400 do.....s3. 74½	100 do.....s4. 32¼
100 do.....74⅝	200 do.....s3. 32¼
100 do.....74½	100 do.....s3. 32⅝
500 do.....b3. 74⅝	500 North-west.....35⅜
300 do.....b5. 74⅝	100 do.....35⅝
100 do.....74½	300 do.....35¾
300 Union Pac.....31½	200 do.....35⅞
500 do.....s3. 31½	200 do.....36
600 do.....s3. 31⅝	100 do.....c. 36
200 do.....31⅝	100 do.....35⅞
800 do.....31¾	100 do.....36
1000 do.....b3. 31¾	100 do.....35¾
600 do.....b3. 31⅞	100 do.....s3. 35⅞
200 do.....31¾	100 do.....s3. 35¾
100 do.....s10. 31¾	100 do.....35¾
300 do.....31¾	200 Rock Island.....s3. 100½
100 do.....s3. 31¾	100 do.....100⅝
10 N. J. Central.....104½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1862.....12.112⅛	$4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867.....116⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1864.....12.115¼	5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.117⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....116	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....12.111⅝
	4,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.116¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Va. 6s, Con.....53	200 N.Y.Cen.& H.b.c.104¼
2,000 M. & Es.7s,'71. 98	100 Erie R.....b. c. 34
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.102	200 Harlem.....b.c.s3.126½
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.107	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 54⅞
20,000 do.....106⅞	300 Un. Pac.....b.c.b3. 31⅞
5,000 North Mo. 1st. 82	200 do.....s3. 31¾
2,000 Har. 1st, 7s,C.106¾	100 do.....31⅞
1,000 West.Pac.bds. 82¾	1500 do.....31⅞
5,000 U. P. R. 1st.....85⅛	100 do.....s3. 31¾
1,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G. 75¾	100 do.....b3. 32
7,000 U.P. Sink. F'd.. 73	1100 do.....32
5,000 do.....73⅛	700 do.....s3. 32
2,000 C., Bur.&Q.8s.111	1300 do.....32⅛
3,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 71	3500 do.....b3. 32¼
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.103½	100 do.....s3. 32⅛
50 Union Bank.....140	4500 do.....b3. 32⅛
5 Fourth Nat..b. c.100	2200 do.....32
50 el. & H. Canal..114½	500 do.....b3. 32
6 do.....114⅝	800 do.....31⅞
100 Quick. Pf.....b. c. 39	300 do.....31⅞
100 do.....39½	100 do.....b3. 32
200 do.....39¼	300 do.....b3. 32⅛
200 West. Un..b.c. s3. 79	30 C., C., C. & I..b. c. 64½
1000 do.....79	30 C., Bur. & Q.....102¼
200 do.....b3. 79⅛	200 Chi. & R. I.....b.c.100¾
500 do.....79⅛	300 do.....100⅞
100 do.....s3. 79⅛	700 do.....101
100 do.....79	300 do.....100¾
200 do.....78⅞	100 do.....s3. 100⅝
200 Pacific Mail.b.c. c. 48⅜	200 do.....100¾
50 do.....48⅜	700 do.....100⅞
600 do.....b3. 48¾	1500 Tol. & Wab.b.c. 32⅜
15 do.....48⅝	500 do.....32½
2300 do.....48⅝	300 do.....32¼
100 do.....b3. 48⅞	400 do.....32¾
300 do.....48¾	800 do.....32½
30 Am. Ex.....60¾	500 do.....32¼
5 Ill. Cen.....b. c. 90	200 Del., L. & W..b. c.109
9 N. J. Cen.....104⅜	60 Mor. & Es.....b. c. 96⅝
100 do.....b. c.104⅜	10 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 98½
100 do.....b3.104½	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.Pf. 52
5 do.....104¼	100 do.....52¼
100 do.....104⅜	200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 32⅞
35 L. S. & M. So.....74¾	300 do.....32¾
400 do.....b. c. 74½	100 do.....32⅝
200 do.....s3. 74½	300 do.....32⅝
200 do.....b3. 74½	100 do.....32⅜
100 do.....c. 74½	100 do.....32¼
100 do.....74⅝	200 do.....32
200 do.....74½	100 do.....32⅛
300 do.....s3. 74⅝	100 do.....s10. 32
500 do.....s3. 74½	100 do.....32
100 do.....74¼	200 do.....32⅛
100 do.....74⅜	100 do.....32¼
500 do.....74¼	5 H. & St. J.....b. c. 24
200 Chi. & N.W.b.c.b3 35¾	100 At. & Pac.Pf.b. c. 12¼
400 do.....35½	600 Ohio & Miss.b.c.s3 24
200 do.....35⅝	100 do.....c. 24⅛
200 do.....35¼	100 do.....24⅛
100 do.....35⅛	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 8½
100 do.....35¼	600 do.....s3. 8½
200 do.....b3. 35⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 West. Union.....c. 78⅞	500 Union Pacific.....32⅛
1900 do.....79	600 do.....b3. 32⅛
100 do.....79⅛	300 do.....32⅛
300 do.....b3. 79⅛	600 do.....32¼
300 do.....79	1600 do.....32⅜
400 Quicksilver.....33	300 do.....32½
100 Pacific Mail.....48⅜	100 North-western.....35⅛
500 do.....48⅝	500 do.....35⅜
100 do.....b3. 48¾	400 do.....35¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.....104⅜	200 St. Paul.....32⅛
800 Lake Shore.....74¼	100 do.....32⅛
100 do.....b3. 74⅜	300 Tol. & Wabash.....32⅜
700 do.....74⅜	100 do.....32⅜
200 do.....s3. 74⅜	200 Erie Railway.....34⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, F. Bs.,	100 Un. Pac..b. c. s3. 32⅜
1894.....92⅝	100 do.....s5. 32⅜
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.,	100 do.....b3. 32½
b. c.....107¼	1800 do.....32½
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s,	100 do.....32⅜
Con.....b. c. 73	100 do.....s3. 32⅜
1,000 M. So.S. F. Bs.,	200 do.....s3. 32½
b. c.....103½	200 do.....32¼
30 Metropolitan Bk.128	20 do.....32⅜
300 West. Un.b. c. b3. 79	1500 do.....32⅝
400 do.....79	300 C. & N. W. b. c.b3. 35½
600 do.....b3. 79⅛	100 do.....35½
200 do.....79⅛	100 C., M. & S. P. b. c. 32⅜
50 Am. Ex.....b. c. 60¾	200 do.....32¼
900 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 74⅜	400 do.....32⅛
100 do.....b3. 74½	400 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 32⅛
300 do.....74⅜	200 do.....c. 32⅜
100 Han. & St. J..b. c. 24	100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 48⅝

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,500 10-40 Reg.....110¾	200 Union Pacific.b3. 32⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.....93½	500 do.....32⅝
10,000 C. & O. 1st C.. 49	1000 do.....b3. 32¾
10,000 U.Pac.S.Fund. 73½	700 do.....32¾
400 Pacific Mail...b3. 48¾	200 do.....b3. 32⅞
100 do.....48¾	200 do.....32⅞
700 do.....48⅝	100 do.....33
400 do.....48¾	1700 do.....33
400 Western Un...b3. 79⅛	200 do.....s3. 32⅞
700 do.....79⅛	2900 do.....33
1200 do.....b3. 79¼	200 do.....s3. 33
1800 do.....79¼	200 do.....b3. 33⅛
300 do.....s3. 79¼	600 do.....33⅛
1800 do.....79⅜	2400 do.....33¼
200 do.....b3. 79⅜	300 do.....b3. 33¼
1600 do.....b3. 79½	200 do.....s3. 33⅛
200 do.....79½	200 do.....u. r. 33¼
200 do.....s3. 79⅜	1800 do.....33⅛
500 do.....79⅜	700 do.....b3. 33⅛
700 do.....b3. 79⅜	400 do.....33¼
1400 do.....79½	1500 do.....33⅛
2500 do.....79½	100 do.....s10. 33¼
2700 do.....79⅝	800 do.....33⅛
500 do.....b3. 79¾	10 Pittsburg.....87¼
300 do.....79¾	100 North-western.....35⅞
100 Quicksilver....b3. 33	100 do.....35¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.....104¼	100 do.....b3. 36
100 Erie Railway.....34⅛	200 do.....35⅞
200 Panama.....112½	500 Rock Island.....100¾
200 Lake Shore.....74⅜	200 do.....100⅞
500 do.....b3. 74½	200 do.....b3.100⅞
1300 do.....74½	100 do.....101
200 do.....b3. 74⅝	100 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 32⅝
200 do.....s3. 74½	600 do.....32⅛
600 do.....74⅝	100 do.....32⅝
100 do.....b30. 74¾	100 do.....32½
1300 do.....74⅝	100 do.....32⅝
300 do.....b3. 74¾	500 do.....32⅜
500 do.....s3. 74⅝	60 Morris & Essex.. 96⅝
200 do.....b3. 74¾	100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 24⅝
100 St. L. & I. M.....13	100 At. & Pac.....12⅛
200 St. Paul.....32½	100 do.....b3. 12⅛
100 St. Paul Pref.....52	

SATURDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

The Statement of Averages of the City Banks, as reported through the Clearing-house, for the week ending to-day, is generally favorable, showing, as it does, a loss of but $91,125 in the surplus of reserves, while the actual reserve is up $693,000. The Loans have increased $1,782,900, which reflects the effect of the present revival in business, and the augmentation of $971,800 in the Specie line has been largely influenced by the imports of Gold from Havana, which account for nearly one-half of the increase. The changes are as follows, in comparison with the statement of last week:

	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Changes.
Loans	$279,084,900	$280,867,800	Inc. $1,782,900
Specie	18,891,300	19,863,100	Inc. 971,800
Circulation	25,662,400	25,605,700	Dec. 56,700
Deposits	234,746,000	237,882,500	Inc. 3,136,500
Legal-tender	65,604,700	65,325,000	Dec. 278,800

The situation in commercial and speculative circles is active and hopeful, and the transactions at the Stock Exchange, while being quite heavy, have exhibited a firmness, up to the close of business to-day, such as is seldom experienced on Saturday. At the opening the market was firm, and prices advanced ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. as compared with yesterday's final sales, but at the First Board there was a raid on the Granger stocks, in which the old reports concerning decreased earnings in Wabash and St. Paul were used with some effect. As a consequence North-west fell from 36 to 35⅛, St. Paul from 32⅞ to 32, Wabash from 32¾ to 32⅛, and the other shares on the general list went off ⅛ to ⅜ ℘ cent. up to midday. In the subsequent outside dealings the market became stronger, and the whole list advanced ⅛ to ¼, with a complete recovery in some instances. Union Pacific developed extraordinary activity and a sharp upward tendency, and before the 1 o'clock Board sold at 32¾, while all the rest of the active shares improved in tone under its leadership. At the Board the stimulation became very effective, and Union Pacific advanced ⅛ ℘ cent. on successive sales until, at 2:15 P. M., it touched 32⅞, and then 33 amid considerable excitement. Western Union advanced from 78⅞ to 79⅛, St. Paul to 32⅝, North-western to 35½, Lake Shore from 74¼ to 74½, and the remaining stocks ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. In the last hour of business the market was buoyant and very strong, and Union Pacific reached 33⅜ on large dealings, closing strong at that figure. The improvement in the remainder of the list ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ above the opening prices. The great strength of Union Pacific was attributable to the success which has attended the exchanging of the Income Bonds, over $8,500,000 of the amount having thus far been converted into the new Sinking Funds. The total sales were upward of 124,000 shares, 49,000 shares being sold in Union Pacific alone, the net advance in price being 1⅞ ℘ cent. The exchanges of bonds to-day were over $300,000. The money market is without new feature, and call loans are still done at 2@2½ ℘ cent.; prime discounts, 5@7 ℘ cent. Sterling Exchanges are dull and steady at yesterday's rates—$4 83@$4 83½ for 60 days' bills, and $4 85½ for short sight. A sale of $25,000 prime banker's sixty days was reported at $4 81, seller's option, 45 days. Gold was dull and lower, opening at 109½ and closing at 109⅜, the only prices of the day. The rates for Gold Loans were 1 ℘ cent., and flat for borrowing, and for carrying, 1@2 ℘ cent. The shipments of Specie by to-day's steamers amounted to $338,000, $10,000 being in Gold coin and the remainder Gold and Silver bars. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $50,000 for interest, $25,000 for bonds, and received $247,000 for Customs. Government Bonds were dull and a fraction lower, under the influence of the decline in the Gold premium. The market for Railway Mortgages was firm, on moderate sales. In the last transactions Union Pacific Sinking Funds sold at 73½; Union First sold at 85⅛; Land Grants at 85¾; Western Pacifics, 82¾; C. C. and I. C., First, at 71; Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s, convertible, at 73; Morris and Essex 7s at 98; New-York Central First at 107@106⅞. State Securities and City Bank Shares were firm on light sales.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Friday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Sept. 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States new 5s coup., '81	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s coup., '62	112¼	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s coup., '67	117¼	116⅞
American Gold	109½	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days'	$4 83@$4 83½	$4 83@$4 83½
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	104⅛	104⅜
Chicago & Rock Island	100⅝	101
Pacific Mail	48½	48¾
St. Paul Common	32⅞	32½
St. Paul Preferred	52	52
Western Union	78⅞	79¾
Union Pacific	31½	33⅜
Lake Shore	74½	74⅝
Toledo & Wabash	32⅞	32¾
North-western Common	35¼	35⅞
North-western Preferred	55¼	54⅞
Del. & Lackawanna	108⅞	109
New-Jersey Central	104	104½
Erie	34	34¼
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅛	24½
C., C. and Ind. Central	9	8¼
Harlem	126¼	126½

The extreme range of prices for Stocks, and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104½	104¼	1,944
Harlem	126½	126½	200
Erie	34¼	34	1,300
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	102¼	102¼	30
Lake Shore	74¾	74¼	15,335
Wabash	32¾	32⅛	8,800
North-western	36	35⅛	6,400
North-western Preferred	54⅞	54⅞	100
Rock Island	101	100½	3,800
C. C., C. and I.	64½	64½	30
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅞	32	5,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	52¼	52	400
Chicago and Alton	98½	98½	10
Del., Lack. and Western	109	109	200
New-Jersey Central	104½	104⅜	229
Pittsburg	87¼	87¼	10
Illinois Central	90	90	5
Union Pacific	33⅜	31½	49,020
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	13	13	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	8½	8½	800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24	24	135
Ohio and Mississippi	24½	24	950
Panama	112⅝	112½	200
Western Union	79¾	78⅞	19,500
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	...	...	200
Pacific Mail	48⅞	48½	8,265
Quicksilver	33	33	900
Quicksilver Preferred	39½	39¼	400
Del. and Hudson Canal	114⅝	114½	56
Am. Mer. Union Express	60¾	60¾	80
Total			124,669

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	117¾	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115¼	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¼	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	114¾	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	115½	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	115½	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117	117¼
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110⅝	111
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111¼	111¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112	112⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	112⅛
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90⅜	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82¾	83

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold clearances	$20,453,000
Gold balances	1,763,604
Currency balances	1,950,827

The operations at the Clearing-house covered:

Currency exchanges	$64,849,371
Currency balances	2,680,720
Gold exchanges	5,020,800
Gold balances	822,139

The following shows the Clearing-house transactions for the week:

Currency exchanges	$390,896,790
Currency balances	17,618,223
Gold exchanges	42,694,197
Gold balances	5,429,884

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 30	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77.108
Alabama 5s, '86..... 45	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78.108
California 7s.....111	N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87.108
Connecticut 6s.....102⅞	N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87.118
Georgia 6s..... 73	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'83.108
Georgia 7s, new bs.. 90	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91.108
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 80	N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'75.104
Georgia 7s, gold bs... 77	N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'76.104
Indiana 5s.....101	N. C.6s,old,Jan.&Ju. 20
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.....100	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct... 20
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79.....100	N. C. N. C. R.,J.&J. 40
Ill. War Loan.....102	N. C. N. C. R.,A.&O. 40
Kentucky 6s.....100	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off Jan. & July.... 25
Louisiana 6s..... 21	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off April & Oct..... 25
Louisiana 6s,new bs. 20	N. C. Fund. Act '66.. 15
La. 8s, Levee bs..... 22	N. C. Fund. Act '68.. 14
Mich. 6s, '78-79.....102⅛	Ohio 6s, '86.....105½
Mich. 6s, '83.....102⅛	Rhode Island 6s.....102
Mich. 7s, '90.....104	South Carolina 6s..... 25
Mo. 6s, due in '74..... 99¾	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 17
Mo. 6s, due in '75..... 99	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 17
Mo. 6s, due in '76..... 98¼	N. C. Non-Fund. bs.. 6
Mo. 6s, due in '77..... 97	Texas 10 of '76..... 91
Mo. 6s, due in '78..... 96	Virginia 6s, old..... 28½
Fund. bs., due in '94. 92¼	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 28
L.bs.,due'81 to'91,inc. 93	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 28
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 91	Va. 6s, Consol. bs... 52¼
N. Y. R. Bounty L..107¼	Va.6s,Con. bs.,2d ser. 37
N. Y. C. Bounty L..107¼	
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74.108	
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75.108	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

B., C. R. &M,1st7s,g. 67¼	Buff. & Erie n. bs... 98¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 48½	Buff. & State L. 7s.. 98
Chi. & Alt. 1st.....105	L. Shore Div. bs.....98½
Jol. & Chi. 1st.....100	L. Shore C. C. 1st.....97¾
St. L., J. & C. 1st... 96	L. Shore C. R. 1st.....97¾
C., B. & Q. 8 Pct.,1st.111	L. Shore C. C. 2d..... 90
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....104⅝	L. Shore C. R. 2d..... 92
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.105	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.. 98
Am. D. & I. bs..... 98	M. C.1st 8s,'82 S. F...111
M.& St. P.1st 8sP.D.104	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....104
C.&N.W.C.G'd Bds.. 77	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 94
Gal. & Chic. Ext.....102¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 93
Gal. & Chic. 2d.....100¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.. 91½
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 91	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub..... 91½
C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.102½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.106⅞
D.,L. & Western 1st.104	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.106½
D.,L. & Western 2d.103	Hud. R.7s 2dS.F.,'85.105¼
D., L. & W.7s C.....104½	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75...102½
Mor. & Essex 1st.....103	Har. 1st 7s, C.....106¼
Mor. & E. 7s of '71.. 97½	Har. 1st 7s, R.....106¼
Erie 1st Ext.....103	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 75
Erie 2d 7s, '79..... 99	Cen. Pac. G. bs..... 90½
Erie 3d 7s, '83..... 97	Cen. P. S. A. bs..... [illegible]
Erie 4th 7s, '80..... 97	West. Pac. bs..... 82⅞
Erie 5th 7s, '88..... 95	Union Pac. 1st bs.. 85
Long Dock Bonds..... 99¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 85½
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 85	Union P. Inc. p.due. 88
H. & St. J. L. G..... [illegible]	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.. 78¼
H. & St. Jos. 8s C..... [illegible]	Clev. & P. 3d..... 100½
D. & Sioux C. 1st..... 91	C., C. & I. C. 1st..... 90
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.. 90	C., C. & I. C. 2d..... 25
M. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d..... 99½	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 84
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7℘c.101½	St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 55
Clev. & T. S. F..... [illegible]	T., P. & W. E. D..... [illegible]
Clev. & T. n. bs..... 97½	T. P. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 92
Clev., P. & A. n. bs..... [illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88..... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America.....148	Market.....129
American Exchange.112	Mechanics'.....134
Bnks' & Bks' Asso... 75	Mercantile.....110
Chatham.....130	Merchants'.....118
Chemical.....1305⅞	Merchants' Ex.....106½
City.....300	Nassau.....108
Commerce.....117	New-York.....120
Continental..... 87½	North America..... 90½
Corn Exchange.....120	Pacific.....165
First National.....200	Peoples'.....140
Fourth National.... 99	Phenix.....108
Fulton.....140	State of New-York..119
Imp. & Traders'.....190	Union.....138
Irving.....127	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103¾	103⅞
Camden and Amboy	127	127¼
Pennsylvania	53⅛	53¼
Reading	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42⅞	43
Philadelphia and Erie	14	14¼
Northern Central	33	33¼
Lehigh Navigation	45⅜	45½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 12—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares 31½@31¾.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 60c.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is 2½ ℘ cent., which is ½ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 65c.

Plain dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 52½c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 12.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands 7⅞d.@8d., Middling Orleans 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7¾d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, at 7⅞d.

EVENING—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d.@26s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 12—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 41s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

EVENING—Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED, WITH EXperience, would like a position as secretary, book-keeper, or to procure the management of a business or an institution; the best of references given and required. Address P, No. 20 East 35th st.

AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LADY WANTS a position as copyist, amanuensis, or clerk in a book store; salary gratis first month. Address N. J. B., *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS.—German girls, and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, to get up lunches for gentlemen; five years in last place. Maria Robinson, No. 218 West 29th st., rear.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant women, in City or country, one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a thorough good cook; meats, pastry, &c.; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best recommendations. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL Servant. By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and baker and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, economizing, and intelligent servant; best references given; City or country. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH German girls, sisters, as cook and chamber-maid. Address No. 93 East Houston st., 20 months.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EDUCATED LADY, WITH good references, accustomed to children, servants, and marketing, desires to keep house for a private family or club. Address Mrs. A. *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY
FOR FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVICE,
RECEPTION ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, Broadway, corner 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.
Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Apply neatly dressed. False hair and jewelry not allowed.
Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.

LAUNDRESS.—PLAIN AND FANCY WASHING and ironing done by Miss Jenkins, No. 235 Sullivan st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do light chamber-work; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 423 West 17th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MALES.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED EIGHTEEN, IN a business house as clerk, or any other situation, where he can make himself useful; understands book-keeping; good reference. Address L. D., Box No. 51 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY a single young man; will be found honest, reliable, and attentive; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; best City references. Call on or address J. W., No. 11 East 27th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERence unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY AN EXPERIenced, reliable, and trustworthy man to take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; can furnish the best of recommendations from former employers. For particulars address Michael F. Dalton, care Marston & Son, No. 95 Beaver st.

JANITOR.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY PARTY AS JANitor or watchman in a private or commercial house; best City reference. Apply to E. Jacobs, No. 5 North Washington square.

PORTER.—BY A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, nineteen years of age, as porter in some mercantile establishment, or would make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 2,951 Post Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, English, without encumbrance, a position in a hotel; South preferred; understands the duties of a dining-room, taking full charge of the help; has no objections to do the carving; good City reference. Address C. Carter, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, New-York.

WAITER OR COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMmended colored man who speaks good French; is capable of taking either the one or the other; situation in a private family or boarding-house; can furnish the best references. Call or address French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, WHO speaks French and English, as waiter in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman; best references. Address E. N., Box No. 43 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER.—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGrapher or phonographer wanted by a law firm in this City; only accurate and rapid writers need answer, stating terms, references, &c. Address immediately, STENOGRAPHER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AND HIS WIFE; the man must be a competent gardener, and know how to take care of green-house plants; the wife to cook, wash, and iron for a small American family, living a short distance in the country. Call at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron; must be competent, willing, and obliging. Inquire at No. 232 West 45th st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.* WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice.* All *are warranted for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments.* Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new; *also, for sale at great bargains, or for rent* until rent-money pays for them. AGENTS WANTED *in every county in the United States.* A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

FAMILIES DESIRING COMPETENT RESIdent or visiting teachers of music, languages, &c., can secure them by addressing or calling at Mrs. [illegible] Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF singing, piano, and harp, will resume their [illegible] on Sept. 14. Residence No. 63 West [illegible] Erard Harp for sale, also Alexandre Organ.

A $175, MAGNIFICENT, FULL [illegible] octave rosewood overstrung iron frame [illegible] forte and stool; carved case and legs. GOLDSMITH [illegible] No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 13, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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On Sunday next, Sept. 20, we shall publish a new and original story, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by Mr.* BRET HARTE, *and entitled "The Fool of Five Forks." As the demand for the paper will undoubtedly be very large, newsdealers should send in their orders as soon as possible.*

Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is not content to wait for the "rehabilitation" of history. Speaking, the other night, at Columbus, Ohio, he anticipated the work of the sympathetic biographer of the future by attempting to show how thoroughly the world has misunderstood him. "I, too," he says, "desire specie payments. I have never abandoned the hope and the determination" of returning to them. Nay more, he "never advocated the issue of additional greenbacks for the purpose of paying the five-twenty bonds." This enlightened patriot, further, "scorns the imputation of repudiation," and "resents the implication of broken faith." People who may be disposed to rub their eyes over this kind of historical inversion will be relieved to find that the PENDLETON of '74 does not, after all, very widely differ from the PENDLETON of '67. He still considers it a self-evident proposition that the five-twenty bonds were originally payable in greenbacks; still brands the law of '69, pledging the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, as "a wanton, wicked sacrifice of the tax-payers of the country:" and is still capable of denouncing, in one breath, the legal-tender act, and demanding, as the prime necessity of trade and industry, that the Government should issue more of its irredeemable promises to pay. This Janus-faced demagogism will probably be more correctly appreciated in Ohio than it was seven years ago.

Gen. BUTLER opened the Congressional campaign in the Essex District of Massachusetts last evening, but the hardy citizens of Gloucester, where he spoke for two hours, did not manifest their wonted interest in him. He discussed the "White League," the rate of interest, finance in general, and himself in particular, to a thin and lukewarm audience. What the hearers lacked in enthusiasm, he made up in vivacity, as he rattled from subject to subject, illustrating incidents in his Congressional course with frequent and touching allusions to his "conscience." He also took occasion to emphatically deny that he had ever been in favor of repudiation.

It is encouraging to note that the white ruffians, who are always a prolific source of trouble on Indian reservations, are likely to be hunted down in at least one quarter. Attorney General WILLIAMS has decided that Indian Agents have ample power to remove outlaws, thieves, and "other unauthorized parties" from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, and that the President has the right to direct military force to be employed in assistance. A good many reservations have become refuges for white scoundrels who only sally forth from them when they wish to commit crimes, and who, while among the Indians, corrupt them with whisky and sell them weapons. A general raid on all such rascally people would facilitate the maintenance of peace with the red man, and would be the means of bringing the perpetrators of many hitherto unpunished crimes to justice.

A number of important religious conferences will be held during the next few weeks. Prominent among them is the sixth biennial meeting of the National Unitarian Conference, which will be opened at Saratoga on Tuesday evening next, with a sermon by Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago. The National Council of Congregational Churches will be held in New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 30, and Rev. Dr. STORRS will preach the opening sermon. The New-York State Baptist Convention will hold its annual session at Hornellsville on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of October.

It would seem that Mr. MYER STERN is not more successful in his management of the Hebrew charities with which he is connected than in his administration of the charitable institutions of the City of New-York. He is President of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, and we believe his occupancy of that position was used as an argument in favor of his fitness to discharge the duties of Commissioner of Charities and Correction. The kind of management which prevails in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum is fairly illustrated in an article from which we give some extracts, reprinted from the *New Era*, a monthly periodical devoted to the interests of Reformed Judaism. The educational excellence of that institution may be inferred from the statement that of the 173 boys and girls in it [illegible] not one was able to re- [illegible] English, much less in Hebrew." Its dietary scale is not only poor in respect of its prison-like uniformity, but the quality of both the solids and liquids presented as food in one of the most liberally endowed institutions in the country is represented as being of the lowest possible kind. Altogether Mr. MYER STERN does not appear to be a model administrator either of public or private charity.

THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

Despite the ravings of a certain class in the northern part of Louisiana—a class specially represented by the Shreveport *Times*, and the perpetrators of the recent massacre of Republicans in Red River Parish—we shall persist in believing that large numbers of intelligent Conservatives in the State are convinced of the folly of an armed insurrection, and that the atrocities committed by the White Leaguers find ready condemnation among thousands who have been the chief sufferers under the KELLOGG régime. We have already had valuable testimony to prove that many native Louisiana planters sternly refuse to give their sanction to the campaign of the misguided men who during the past few weeks have made murder their trade, and have exalted assassination as a virtue. We are sure that thousands of influential persons who had adopted "rule or ruin" as their motto, now regret it, since its effect has been the prompting of the villainous deeds in the southern parishes. They know that the way out of their difficulty can be opened only by moderate measures, and they will doubtless strive henceforth to secure decent government for the State by other than violent means.

The Shreveport *Times*, however, the recognized organ of the White League in North Louisiana, says: "We have declared war against carpet-baggers and scalawags, and we are going to carry on that war whether there be troops in Louisiana or not." This fiery journal contains numerous appeals to the passions of the mob, judiciously interspersed with advertisements of newly-arrived "lots" of guns and pistols, and it darkly hints that "trumpets are sounding in the gloom;" that the "fighting strength" of the section cannot be intimidated by a few regiments of Federal troops; and that if carpet-baggers and negroes attempt to carry the elections by fraudulent voting, there will be more "Coushatta affairs for the country to howl over." In other words, the murderers who have already set law at defiance by compelling innocent men, against whom there was no political cause for complaint, to resign their offices, and by then killing them, intend to pursue this course in the face of the express warning which they have received. They mean to throw their whole section into a ferment; to drive negroes who are known to have voted the Republican ticket into the woods and swamps, and to kill Northern men whenever they have an opportunity. They mean to make election time so turbulent and replete with strife that the negroes will not dare to come to the polls, and this they are evidently so much in earnest about that they now boldly defy the Government.

In sharp contrast to the conduct of this contemptible faction is the present attitude of the Conservatives of South Carolina. They have suffered and still suffer from the effects of misrule, but they have learned that a violent policy is of no avail. They recognize the absurdity and folly of a movement for an exclusive "white man's government" in the Southern States, and they give it neither aid nor counsel. They are sincere when they assert that they desire genuine reform in their much-abused Commonwealth. They desire progress, and not class tyranny. They stand ready to encourage with hearty support any candidate who will devote himself to the redemption of the State. They will not despise the aid of negro votes, neither does it now seem probable that they will in any manner undertake to prevent the blacks from having a fair share of the offices. They commit the matter of Conservative nominations to the State Tax Union Convention, a non-political body, and have expressly stated that any action taken by that assembly will be submitted for ratification to a popular convention "representing the different classes and races of citizens who stand on the common ground of opposition to dishonest candidates, high taxation and corrupt government." If the Conservatives of South Carolina can afford to do this, the Conservatives of Louisiana certainly can.

The Democratic extremists in Louisiana and Alabama are of considerable service as "frightful examples." Their bloody work, and its results, serve as cautions to the Conservatives in their own and other States not to follow in their trail. Every prostrate and suffering Southern Commonwealth in need of speedy relief will do well to avoid the path on which the White Leaguers have entered, for it leads only to fresh humiliation, destruction, and ruin. The injury which the conduct of the Leaguers in North Louisiana has done the material interests of the State is incalculable. The misrule of many years can have effected no more positive harm. The Leaguers have checked energy, driven away capital, and aroused anew the suspicions which the negroes have so long cherished, and which have been the chief obstacles to a union of honest whites and blacks in opposition to misgovernment. They probably fancy that they are the pioneers in a grand revolution in the South, to result in the political annihilation of the negro, and the establishment of the absolute supremacy of the white race. But their tactics are rejected and their crimes are condemned by all Conservatives who really desire reform and are anxious to build up a new South, strong in commerce and agriculture, progressive in education, and turned completely away from its old idols.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND FACTORY CHILDREN.

We have alluded to the new and important legislation under which the Board of Education will be called upon to act after the 1st of January, 1875. The portion of the act relating to factory children seems to confer all the powers on the board ever desired by those who have sought to redeem this hard-working class from the evils of ignorance. It cannot be too often impressed on our educational authorities and on the community that there is immense danger to the public welfare in having such large numbers of working children without school training, and that you cannot depend upon the conscience of the poor parents to edu- [illegible] from their labor seem so much more important to these destitute persons than their education that the majority of fathers will neglect the school for the sake of the wages. On the other hand, the employers are compelled, in the intense competition of trade, to secure cheap labor, and this they obtain from children. They will not trouble themselves about the schooling of these little workers, unless the law or public opinion forces them to do so. Two things, then, are necessary in any judicious Factory bill: one the pecuniary punishment of the parent if he do not school his child, and the other the similar punishment of the manufacturer if he employ a child who has not enjoyed such school training as the law may demand. To secure the former, the parents of the children employed in factories and shops must be visited, and after proper warning, if they persist in neglecting to send their children to school, they must be summoned before a court and compelled to pay a fine. Several provisions of the act (chapter 421) "to secure to children the benefits of elementary education" will enable the Board of Education to accomplish this; the fine to the parent being one dollar for the first offense, and five dollars for each succeeding offense, every week during thirteen weeks in every year, provided in each case written notice be served on the offender.

But an easier way of reaching the evil is through the manufacturer. This act also secures this. It is made "the duty" of the School Trustees "to examine into the situation of all the children employed in all the manufacturing establishments" of their districts. That is, they can send an agent to inspect every factory in this City. This duty should, of course, be performed by a very judicious and intelligent person, and in such a way as not to interfere with or to disclose any patents or inventions which may be possessed by these manufacturers. The manufacturer or manager is compelled to keep and to exhibit to this agent or trustee a correct list of all the children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, together with their school certificates. The inspecting officer need not in any way interfere with the establishment further than to inspect this list and to see that the school certificates are genuine and satisfactory. Each child in the factory is bound to deliver to his employer a written certificate that he has been instructed by a competent person in common school branches during either fourteen weeks of day schooling or twenty-eight weeks of half-time schooling of the year next preceding. This certificate must be signed either by a school trustee or teacher. The penalty to the manufacturer violating this provision of the act is fifty dollars for each child employed contrary to law. It is plain that no manufacturer or employer of children's labor would venture to incur such a penalty, if only the Board of Education showed themselves in earnest in the matter. Moreover, many of the manufacturers are enlightened gentlemen who would be quite willing to comply with the law if they knew that all others were equally under the same rules. Very little of the children's labor would be interfered with in the City, as a night-school certificate would be sufficient. The law would only give the manufacturers some trouble in securing genuine school certificates; in other words, they would spend a little time in co-operating with the trustees of education in enforcing half-time schooling on an ignorant class. This certainly is not an unreasonable tax on those who have made ample gains from the labor of young children. It is certainly a pity that this law did not entirely prohibit the labor of children under ten or twelve in factories or shops.

Now, the removal of this vast evil—the ignorance of working children—from this Metropolis will depend on the action of the Board of Education. It should be their duty now to prepare circulars to be sent to all the manufacturers of the City, instructing them in regard to the provisions of the law, and asking their hearty co-operation. Then a careful and responsible agent, an inspector of factories, should be appointed, who would begin his responsible duties after the 1st of January next. He could, without doubt, obtain the permission of the Board of Police to send the truant officers to warn the parents who were violating the law. Or, if that were not practicable, the board has power under this act "to require the aid of the Police." There should also be prepared school certificates, which all factory children would be required to fill out and have signed; and those certificates ought to be distributed among the factories of the City. With efficient and intelligent action in this matter from our school authorities, we shall at length see the dawning of the day in the long night of ignorance which has shrouded our lowest classes.

AMERICAN MEDICAL MISSIONS.

The evangelizing agency of medical missions has, in this country, hardly received the attention and support it deserves. No department of missionary work shows such immediate results as this in bringing heathendom within the pale of civilization and modern enlightenment. It trained DAVID LIVINGSTONE for his great work in the service of humanity, and in the records of its progress are to be found the names of men equally heroic and self-sacrificing, though of less world-wide reputation. Through this agency races have been reached who have resisted all other means employed for their spiritual and intellectual elevation. Medical skill, associated with zeal for the spread of Gospel truth, fitly embodies the message of healing to the nations which the Christian world is charged with the duty of proclaiming. Medical missions are essentially unsectarian, and present a field of effort which calls for the co-operation of all evangelical denominations. It has done so to a considerable extent in the United States, and will, doubtless, command a constantly-increasing amount of support as its aims and its triumphs become more generally known and appreciated.

In the last quarterly paper of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, we find a very complimentary reference to the work of one field in which the agents of the American Board have achieved unusually brilliant results. This refers to the American mission in Ceylon founded in 1816, and of whose work medical practice has from the beginning formed an essential part. Of the four founders of this mission, two—Messrs. RICHARDS and WARREN—were medically educated clergymen. These were succeeded by Dr. SCUDDER, and he, after fifteen years, by Dr. WARD. In 1846 Dr. WARD was followed by Dr. SAMUEL F. GREEN. Able and thoroughly informed native practitioners have been trained, and at present a select class of eighteen is half through its medical studies. Many of these young natives, educated as physicians, are employed by the British Government and will become active agents in spreading a knowledge of European medical treatment among their race, dispelling the old and superstitious healing methods of the country. An extensive series of medical text-books in the native, Tamul, dialect is in course of preparation by Dr. GREEN, who is now in this country devoting his attention to its completion. These text-books can be readily adapted for use not only among those speaking the Dravidian dialects of Ceylon, but among the millions of people who retain this primitive order of language on the Indian peninsula.

Work of this character admits of almost infinite reduplication, and its promotion might fitly form the object of medical missionary societies in every large city of this Union. In Great Britain this auxiliary class of missionary organizations has been very extensively ramified, and City Medical Missions have been established with a view to home work. The Edinburgh Society numbers among its most earnest and active supporters such eminent names as those of SIMPSON, MILLER, ABERCROMBIE, and COLDSTREAM. In New-York, medical mission work has long enlisted the practical aid and sympathy of men like Drs. WILLARD PARKER and C. R. AGNEW. Such a development of Christian effort is worthy of much greater expansion that it has yet received among us. Its first business is to invite and select promising young men, assist them in acquiring a medical education, fit them for Christian teachers, and send them, after having graduated, to aid existing missions in opening new fields and in finding new avenues to the respect and confidence of benighted races. Its next is to maintain a complete system of educational institutions for the training of native physicians, and so associate the dispelling of spiritual darkness with the substitution of a rational art of healing for the system of spells and incantations chiefly relied on by the medical practice of heathen nations.

THE OLD TROUBLE.

A recent cartoon in one of our illustrated papers, representing the return of City residents from the Summer resorts, had for its central figure a burly servant-girl, yawning lazily from the library lounge, and exclaiming: "Och, they are coming home." And there is no doubt that ladies from their Summer visits will be greeted, in a great many cases, by the same intolerable servants that plagued them before they went away, or by others like them. Observation teaches us that the trouble is not very much less or very different from what it was two years since. There is as great a demand and as poor a supply as ever. Last Winter there was a good deal of talk of the large number of good servants thrown out of employment, and of the reform that might come from the temporary change in the condition of things. But no reform, so far as we can learn, has yet made its appearance. It has been promised in several quarters, but the promises have not amounted to anything. The so-called intelligence offices in the City of New-York, and in neighboring cities, afford, as a rule, no security for getting competent or even honest servants. An agency, which was originally meant to help the colored people of the South to homes, as well as to procure good servants for the North, has been in operation for some years, and of late has taken very much the form of a private intelligence office. It has sent out a number of very fair servants, and it is, apparently, conducted conscientiously; but it does not remove all risk as to dishonesty or incapacity. Another agency, which was started not long ago in hope of bringing about reform in the matter of "recommends," and of furnishing information that could be relied on as to all persons sent out by the agency, is reported by its managers to be very successful. But some of its special guarantees have been found to be entirely useless and to furnish no security against the grossest faults. Either its methods of getting information are defective, or they are not applied with sufficient energy and judgment. In either case the employer suffers.

But no agency can bring about a complete reform, or do a great deal toward it. The difficulty is not only in the means of negotiation between servants and employers. It lies deeper than that. It arises from the fact that we have in this country no class, either native or imported, from which even respectably-trained servants can be drawn freely. There are, of course, excellent servants, and in considerable numbers, among the Irish, the Germans, the Scandinavians, and the negroes. But relatively to the number needed, or to the number offered, there are very few. As for American servants, they may be said not to exist. The women who undertake to do our house-work and cooking at very high wages do not, as a rule, understand their business. They are not brought up to it in their homes. They do not stay long enough in any one place to learn it. And, what is the worst of the whole matter, they don't specially need to know it. They can get good pay without it. Ignorant, untrained, unwilling, incompetent though they may be, they are seldom thirty days without employment.

The demand is overwhelmingly greater than the supply, and in the interior cities especially there are thousands of families of means in which a large part of the veriest drudgery of the house falls on the mistress herself. We may be told that this is the proper place for it to fall, but we do not believe that manual drudgery, *i. e.*, physical labor of a coarse kind, requiring little skill and much exertion, is *per se* ennobling, and it is no more so for our wives and sisters in the kitchen and the laundry than it is for ourselves in the warehouse and on the street. Business men do not as a rule load their own carts or pack their goods, and if they occasionally take a hand at it, it is for the purpose of "pushing things." Then it ceases to be drudgery, and becomes precisely the class of labor that [illegible] is willing, when necessary, to take upon herself.

If, then, we cannot get good servants, what can we do? At present, not much, we are sorry to say. It is a trouble that requires time to settle. It is precisely analagous to the labor difficulties which have embarrassed men as employers, and it must be solved by much the same process. In other words we shall gradually discover methods of getting on with less service, and we shall avail ourselves of every opportunity to enforce our demand for better service. In the latter direction, concerted effort cannot do a great deal; each mistress must act according to her own circumstances. But, in the direction of economizing house-service, very much might be done, we should say, by association. What is required is establishments where cooking and laundry work can be done well and cheaply outside of the house. It ought to be practicable to secure these, because in considerable establishments system and discipline can be enforced, materials can be utilized, and a great deal more work be accomplished for the same money than is done by separate servants in each house. It will be conceded that all laundry work can be done outside. Much of the cooking can be done in this way also. Bread and pastry can be easily made; cold meats can be furnished without difficulty; and many dishes of meat entirely well cooked, and requiring only proper reheating, can also be provided from outside. Deducting the preparation of these, and the laundry work, and the amount of house-work remaining to be done is vastly reduced and simplified, and becomes a hundred-fold more manageable.

It seems to us that this is an admirable field for public-spirited and energetic women. No one will question the propriety of their entering on it. It is peculiarly their own, and men will be as glad as they themselves if they can, even though not lessening the expense, relieve our homes of any part of the endless annoyances and the really serious drawbacks to health and enjoyment which now arise from our miserable domestic service.

THE NEW CREED.

There can be little doubt that the verdict of the scientific world on the main point of Prof. TYNDALL's brilliant address to the British Association will be that his "Credo" is only "faith" and in advance of present knowledge. Whether "matter contains the promise and potency of every form and quality of life," is a dogma which as yet has not been demonstrated, and perhaps is incapable of being proved true, and therefore its acceptance must be relegated, not to the domain of science, but to that of imagination and faith.

It is certain, however, that various elements which enter into the approximate proof of this proposition of Prof. TYNDALL's, are thus far admittedly undemonstrated. Thus, during the past few years most diligent efforts have been made by English and French physicists to demonstrate spontaneous generation. But it needs only the most cursory perusal of their writings and of the descriptions of their experiments, to see that the fact is thus far entirely unproved.

It is certainly among the probabilities that given conditions may be so combined that under them a low form of living organisms may appear. The experiments look in that direction. But thus far the most delicate tests have not demonstrated this, simply from the fact that no experiment has been so thoroughly and carefully carried out as to exclude all possibility of the admission into the substance tested of minute germs of life from the atmosphere, or other material substances. Moreover, high degrees of temperature have invariably checked all appearance of new organisms in the liquids examined. The point, at least, is an open one, and therefore the learned Professor could not scientifically make the experiments in producing life a basis for his new creed (though it is as old as EPICURUS) in regard to matter.

Nor would the scientific dogma of the indestructibility and convertibility of force lead, of necessity, to that famous dictum of LUCRETIUS, that "Nature is seen to do all things spontaneously of herself, without the meddling of the gods." For even the *savans* must admit that the convertibility of force is not absolutely proved, as there seems, in the most refined experiments, a *residuum* of force unaccounted for; and, even if this became an accepted axiom, there still remains the primeval Force to explain. Every form of force may run into another, and be interchangeable, but when we reach the primeval "atoms" we must still explain the originating force.

Nor could the eloquent Professor support his "creed" by the hypothesis of evolution and derivation by natural selection. This itself, at present, is only a theory, and though a good working hypothesis, is not sufficiently firm on its own legs to be the support of so immense an induction. In fact, evolution and the formation of new varieties and species more and more point to a Power guiding variation. One of the most distinguished advocates of evolution in this country, who has investigated it more by actual experiment than any other American *savan*, Dr. GRAY, the botanist, has said, as the result of vast observation, that "everywhere variation seems guided" by another power Mr. DARWIN himself manifestly believes in a Creator of matter and an origin of force. All the kingdoms of life could, according to his theory, have come from "one of three or four primeval forms," and yet the logical necessity of an Originator and Creator be as strong as under the theory of PALEY.

Moreover, the impression is strong and almost universal among scientific men that "Natural Selection" is a *causa vera*—a true cause of many forms of life, but not the sole cause; that the "survival of the fittest" is not sufficient, for instance, to explain the formation of such a wonderful and complicated instrument as the human eye, or many other organisms equally wonderful. This hypothesis certainly gives a clue to an immense majority of the complicated kingdoms of life, and has indeed aided investigation as no other conception, since Newton's generalization of gravity; yet it does not explain all. There still seems back of it a mysterious guiding Power. And if it did unfold and explain every mystery, there is yet at the end of the chain the originating Hand.

We [illegible] ren" will be shaken by the new creed of the brilliant scientific investigator. He himself evidently feels that faith and hope and religion, and all the moral powers of the soul, rest on as firm a foundation as reason and science and the theories and inductions of the intellect. But, whatever Mr. TYNDALL and the noblest of our philosophers may feel or believe, the Christian believers know that ages after we all, "like streaks of morning cloud shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past," the essential truths of Christianity shall remain like stars in that azure to lighten man's night of skepticism for ages yet to come.

BRITTANY.

The tour of President MACMAHON directs attention to Brittany, which stands to France somewhat in the relation which Wales does to England, and Connemara and the Western Highlands to Ireland and Scotland. When a French novelist wishes to depict the wild and romantic he flies to Brittany. There, as on the west coast of Ireland, is that Atlantic which Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH calls "an immense and lonely sea," and his *bête noir*, Mr. DISRAELI, "a melancholy ocean." A large portion of the country is wild and rugged. The climate along the coast is moist, and the skies apt to be cloudy, recalling those of the west coast of Devonshire. It abounds with ruined castles, ancient mansions, and venerable families. In no province was the disruption produced by the great convulsion of 1789 less felt permanently, notwithstanding Nantes and other places were the scenes of frightful conflicts between the Vendeans and the Republicans. Although Rennes, the chief central town, is only distant 190 miles from Paris, the difference between life in and around it and the life in and around the metropolis has been, even up to this date, so great that anyone might have supposed them five hundred miles apart.

The ancient duchy, and subsequently province, of Brittany, originally comprised an area in size nearly one-fourth of England; but after 1789 it was divided into five departments. Still the term Brittany is applied generally to the old district. It is still pre-eminently a country gentleman's province. Men farm, breed cattle, and hunt. There are, or lately were, "subscription packs" of hounds, as in England, and sporting is a leading feature of Breton life. The Marshal, who is a very keen sportsman, has much, therefore, in common with a Breton gentleman. Bretagne did not become formally united to France until 1524. Prior to 1789 it had its own local parliament, which consisted, first, of the Barons, ten in number, and the gentry; second, of the clergy, represented by their superiors; and thirdly, of deputies from forty-one towns. The estates met after the fashion of Maryland, every second year, and sat, as the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut do to-day, at the chief cities alternately.

A consequence of Brittany's remote and secluded situation has been that prices have remained at a figure which makes much water come into the mouth of the impecunious New-Yorker, as he contemplates them and compares them with those he is accustomed to pay. The war has, of course, caused a rise there as elsewhere, but still a family with $4,000 a year might live in clover. However there is nothing without alloy in this world, and it is rather a drawback to the delights of life at Dinan and some other Bretagne resorts that you have to be very wary of making more than a bowing acquaintance with some of the charming and agreeable people you meet at the *tables d'hôtes*, and find it highly necessary to consult a friend of recognized respectability in the English or American colony before plunging into friendship. Dinan is in fact such a place as Becky Sharpe might have sought for refuge when Mrs. Eagles' indignation compelled her to quit Tours. But with a little caution all entanglements may be avoided, and the cheapness and pleasant country enjoyed. Brittany is indeed a country which very rarely disappoints its visitors, more especially those who go there imbued with the thousand interesting associations which surround the famous old fief and its neighbors, *La Vendée.* Provincial France is a field too much neglected by the American traveler. To a fairly cultivated mind it has charms all its own.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

THE REPORTS OF LAWLESSNESS IN MONTGOMERY, ALA., DENIED—A JUDGE ARRESTED FOR RELEASING A NEGRO WITHOUT BAIL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 12.—Ex United States District Attorney J. A. Minnis and Ex Congressman Buckley have written letters, and United States Deputy Marshal Randolph, Probate Judge Ely, and City Clerk Hughes unite in a card, denying the stories of lawlessness and terrorism which have been circulated in the North, to the prejudice of Montgomery. All these gentlemen are Republicans.

Not long ago, E. M. Kiels, Judge of the City Court of Eufaula, released from arrest, without bond, a negro charged with an assault with intent to kill. The negro fled, and has not been heard from since. Certain citizens of Eufaula thereupon proceeded against Keils for aiding and abetting the escape of a felon. He was arrested, and in default of bail committed to jail. Kiels sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and gave bail here yesterday. He had the said citizens arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Burke for trial, on the charge of violating the Enforcement law. The defendants gave bail for their appearance for trial on Monday next.

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

The second Woman's Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women is to be held in Chicago Oct. 15, 16, and 17. The circular says that the co-operation of all earnest and thoughtful women is desired, and all voluntary contributions to the work of the Congress in the shape of letters or papers, not over-long, will receive the prompt attention of the Committee on Topics and Papers. They will be carefully read and preserved, and such use will be made of them as the needs and limits of the congress will allow. Papers should be sent to Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Secretary, No. 25 Stuyvesant street, New-York City. The following topics are proposed for papers and discussion:

1. *Finance*—What Monetary Enterprise Can Women Safely Undertake? What new Element can Women bring into the Field of Finance? The part of Woman in the Financial Good or Ill of the Country.
2. *Crime*—The Genesis of Crime; Fallen Women; Prison Reform for Women; Influence of Literature on Crime.
3. *True Standards of Use and Beauty*—Household Art and Decoration; Co-operative Housekeeping; How to Combine Intellectual Culture with Household Management and Family Duty; Dress Reform; The Defects of the National Cuisine, and How to Remedy Them.
4. *Education*—Kindergarten; Physical Education of Girls; Industrial and Scientific Education of Women; Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, &c.; What Careers of Practical Science are Open to Women? Woman's Right to Equal Control in the Educational Work of the Nation.
5. *Miscellaneous*—The Present Status of Journalism; How can Women best Oppose Intemperance; The Latest and Best Efforts of Progressive European Women.

MAINE POLITICS.

MR. HAMLIN LIKELY TO BE CHOSEN UNITED STATES SENATOR—PROBABLE MAJORITY FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1874.

The choice of United States Senator, which will be virtually decided by the election next Monday, is the most interesting subject of the canvass. The candidates of the Republicans for the lower branch of the Legislature have not been generally nominated, and few of the caucuses will be held till Saturday. There is, therefore, no trustworthy estimate of the strength of the opposition to Mr. Hamlin possible to be made till after the election. Of course the political workers can go over the list of towns, and say "this is sure for Hamlin," or "that is doubtful," and the other is claimed by the opposition, "but we shall carry it." But there are no data from an actual count which can be trusted to give closely approximate results. Any judgment of the probabilities must rest upon general considerations. The reasons of Mr. Hamlin's strength, and some of the marked evidences of it were alluded to in a former letter. There are, of course, the interior, the hidden forces operating upon the politics of the State, to be measured, and the resultant obtained. Every political canvass covers a multitude of secrets which are never exposed to the full gaze of the world. It is a common opinion that political forces that work in secret are all bad, and the successful party or candidate has to bear the whole burden, wicked as it is supposed to be, and selfish as it undoubtedly is. These secret forces are not tangible, nor fully understood even by the foremost political generals, and I would not undertake to estimate those operating in Maine from the conflicting explanations which have been given me. But I notice that the conclusions of nearly all those who profess to understand the situation are coincident, that Mr. Hamlin will be again chosen.

Such apparent opposition as there is seems to exist and assert itself for two reasons. There has not been wanting a hope that some such unusual and unexpected result as was witnessed in Judge Poland's district would attend the election here, and that the chances of its happening would be the more numerous if a lively contest among the aspirants should prepare the way. This is one reason, and a second more potent, which is more a purpose than a reason, has reference to an election of Senator which is to take place two years hence, when Senator Morrill's term expires. This contest now is to serve notice on the electors that there will be more candidates than one at that election, and to withdraw the gaze of the people from one man upon whom it is felt by several aspirants to be too steadily fixed. That this is the real inspiration of the contest seems the more evident from the fact that Perham, Drummond, and Washburn are each working against the others as much as against Senator Hamlin, and each is striving to make the greatest show of strength for himself. Moreover none of those in the opposition express any confidence of victory.

I have no doubt that all these gentlemen who are now candidates would greatly rejoice to see the next National Convention select a candidate from Maine, and the occasion of their joy would be less the glory and honor of the State than the removal from State politics of a man who is conspicuously in their way.

Candidates for the Senate have all been selected. The Senate numbers thirty-one. The *Argus* has a table, which assigns only sixteen of them for Mr. Hamlin, and gives five to Drummond and ten to Perham and Washburn. The table is adroitly put as the estimate privately made by Mr. Hamlin's friends, and the moral drawn is that the chances are not so very bad for the opposition, when only a majority of one is counted by Mr. Hamlin's supporters. This table has attracted some attention, but is utterly repudiated by the Hamlin people, who add to the sixteen nine others—almost all, indeed, except Senators from the counties which may be carried by the Democrats.

The general condition of affairs is rather improved, if there has been any change at all since last week. The Republicans are very confident of the election to Congress of Burleigh. They count upon his receiving at least half the votes in Portland, and expect him to get 1,500 majority in the rest of the district. There is no reason to expect a divided Republican vote, and as his majority two years ago was 2,400, instead of 1,500, as I think I stated in a former letter, there would appear to be good reason for the expectations of his friends. But still I cannot see that his defeat should be very surprising.

In Portland there is quite an interesting canvass for State Senator. The Republican candidate is Col. F. N. Dow, a nephew of Neal Dow, who holds something like the same position toward the party on questions of temperance and morals that belonged to his uncle. He is a "Drummond man," but the leading friends of Mr Hamlin show no coldness to him on that account. The Democrats have taken courage, however, and have been busy with efforts to accomplish his defeat. The anti-temperance men will also single him out for a target. The Democratic organ has searched the State records, and found, as it claims, that Dow, while an officer of the State, drew near five hundred dollars for mileage to which he was not entitled by law. The answer is that Mr. Dow's colleagues and predecessors, some of whom are Democrats, had always drawn money in the same way. The charge is not accompanied by any evidence to show or intimate any wrong intent, though it does appear that Col. Dow fell into a practice which never had been scrupulously observant of the law. The charge, if fully true, is regarded as very trivial, but the Democrats have made a great noise about it, and there is some anxiety to know whether it will have any effect on the election. The affair will probably lead Mr. Dow in the future to attend pretty closely to the letter of any law which he may administer, and not blindly follow old customs. There has been considerable fear that he would be defeated, and the Democrats have been offering to make bets. Within a day or two the prospect of his success has been improving.

The only meetings are one at Norway, in Oxford County, which is always a close one, and one at Bangor. These meetings are attended with no efforts to create excitement, but are to be addressed by Speaker Blaine and Senator Hamlin.

It is conceded on all sides that the vote will be light, and the probable majority of the State Republican ticket is estimated all the way from five to ten thousand, with very little prospect that it will be over seven or eight thousand.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF VIRGINIA.

Gov. Kemper and Treasurer Hunter, of Virginia, have sent out the following circular:

To the Creditors of Virginia:

Pursuant to authority vested in the Governor and Treasurer by a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved April 30, 1874, we invite and appoint a conference to be held in the Capitol, at Richmond, at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, between all the creditors of the State—home and foreign—or their duly accredited deputies, and the undersigned, as Commissioners for Virginia. The object of the conference is to effect such exact and authentic understanding of the resources and liabilities of Virginia and to consider such propositions for final settlement between the parties interested as [illegible]

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The subscription lists now open at the Academy of Music for the approaching season of opera are rapidly filling, and the indications that the first series of thirty nights will be brilliantly attended are numerous and strong. The arrival of several of Mr. Strakosch's artists, Thursday, has been duly recorded already; Mlle. Heilbron and Signor Carpi may be looked for Wednesday, and, on their appearance in our midst, the company will be complete. The opening opera, as already mentioned, is to be "La Traviata," with Mlle. Heilbron; on Wednesday, Sept. 23, Signora Potentini will make her début in "Aida." An early recital of "Ruy Blas" may be anticipated. Signor Marchetti, the composer, although celebrated in Italy, is comparatively unknown here. He began life by writing chamber music, but a successful setting of "Romeo and Juliet," performed in Rome, brought him into notice, while "Ruy Blas," first given at La Scala, in Milan, established his reputation as a composer of melodious and dramatic music, freed from certain conventionalities of form adhered to by most of his contemporaries. "Ruy Blas" would have been sung in Paris last year but for Victor Hugo's refusal to withdraw his claim to the subject and title of the libretto. So we shall once again be in advance of Paris and London [illegible] respect of hearing new operatic works.

[illegible] OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Princesse de Trébizonde" having been written of at length on the occasion of its production at the Lyceum Theatre, a few nights ago, needs at present but a brief reference, and that only to the effect that it has proved exceedingly attractive, and will, therefore, remain on the bills until further notice. Its success, indeed, will postpone a number of novelties, but as "La Princesse" is quite new, we can scarcely complain if its run extends over a few weeks. The fresh and powerful troupe of the Lyceum are at their best in this merry and melodious work, and as the opera is of a kind that may be witnessed by the most fastidious playgoer, it would not be safe, perhaps, to wish for a change.

THE DI MURSKA CONCERTS.

A few details in relation to these entertainments are now at hand. Mlle. Di Murska is to be assisted by M. Braga, a composer and violoncellist well known in Italy; by Signor Ferranti, by Mlle. Carreno, by M. Sauret, and by a tenor, whose name will be disclosed in a day or two. The list of artists gives promise of several excellent performances.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

A slightly changed version of "The School for Scandal" was represented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, last evening, to the manifest delight of a numerous assemblage. The changes grow out of the transposition of several of the scenes of the comedy to allow the recital of each act in a single set, but the dialogue, of course, has not been tampered with, and probably a good many of the spectators who have listened to Sheridan's work time and again, detected no difference whatever between past performances and that of yesterday. We have seen more finished representations of "The School for Scandal," but we do not recollect any in which the impression of the best-liked passages seemed so strong. The quarrels of *Sir Peter* and *Lady Teazle* elicited unbounded merriment; the auction scene was uncommonly effective, and the comical portion of the screen-scene passed off amid shouts of laughter. Miss Davenport's acting, when *Lady Teazle* is discovered in the last-named part of the play, was remarkably touching, and may, indeed, be mentioned as the most notable of the evening. Mr. Fisher portrayed *Sir Peter* with considerable humor, and was not deficient in pathos and dignity, but the personation was not conspicuous for detail or mellowness. Mr. Clarke, as *Charles Surface*, was full of vivacity, but he rather lacked the elegant lightness we associate with the highly sympathetic spendthrift who proves so capital an offset to the saintly *Joseph*. In this rôle Mr. Louis James appeared to great advantage, and we are rather inclined to award to his effort the praise of being the most carefully considered and symmetrical of the entertainment. A marvelous "make-up," to be credited to Mr. Lewis, who figured in the cast as *Moses*, is the only other feature of the recital needing particular mention. The scenery and dresses are sumptuous. The revival, we have to add, was successful in every respect, and after the second and third acts, the applause was unbounded. We append the distribution of characters, "The School for Scandal" remaining the attraction until further notice:

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. Wm. Davidge
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Sir Harry Bumper	Mr. J. G. Peakes
Sir Toby	Mr. G. Gilbert
Joseph Surface	Mr. Louis James
Charles Surface	Mr. George Clarke
Crabtree	Mr. Frank Hardenberg
Rowley	Mr. D. Whiting
Lady Teazle	Miss Fanny Davenport
Lady Sneerwell	Miss Alice Grey
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Maria	Miss Sara Jewett

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

At Wallack's Mr. Toole enters to-morrow upon the fifth week of his engagement. On Monday and Tuesday evenings will be given the final representations of the three little plays—"Our Clerks," "Off the Line," and "Ici on Parle Français." "Dearer than Life," which was written by H. J. Byron especially for Mr. Toole, will be produced on the following night. When last this touching domestic story was related at Wallack's, Mr. John Gilbert was *Michael Garner*, the character portrayed by Mr. Toole in England upward of 800 times. We have a vivid recollection of Mr. Gilbert's admirable delineation of the pathetic whimsicalities of the poor old heart-broken father to whom his son's honor was more precious than existence. But there is little likelihood of a similarity between Mr. Toole's conception of the part and that of Mr. Gilbert, both actors having little in common except ability. Mr. Toole is said to be perfection in this rôle. The management having determined to afford every possible aid to the effectiveness of the performance, have engaged Miss Ione Burke to play *Lucy Garner*.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The success of "Jane Eyre" induces the management of the Union Square Theatre to prolong its representations until the 21st inst., when it must give way to "The Sphinx," adapted by Geo. F. Rowe from the French of Octave Feuillet. The announcements made in reference to the setting of this, the latest French "sensation," give assurance of a grand *mise en scène*. The cast is certainly a very strong one. It includes the names of Miss Clara Morris, Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Norwood, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Stuart Robson, and Mr. F. F. Mackay.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A change of programme is announced at this establishment. "Belle Lamar" is to be withdrawn, and will be replaced to-morrow night by Thomas Otway's tragedy, in five acts, entitled "Venice Preserved." As it is over twenty-five years since this work was represented in any metropolitan theatre it will have the gloss of newness to commend it to the attention of the present generation of play-goers. The piece has been carefully revised, we are told, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, and its recital will enlist the efforts of Mr. John McCullough, Mr. Frederick B. Warde, and Miss Fanny Brough in the three principal parts. Saturday evening, Sept. 19, Mr. McCullough will benefit by the performance, and take leave of his admirers for some time. On the Monday evening following Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are to effect their re-entrée in "The Connie Soogah."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At Niblo's theatre the programme remains unchanged, "The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost" still being the attraction.... "The Mysteries of King Solomon's Temple," a descriptive and illustrated lecture by Hon. J. H. Warwick, together with a sacred concert, may be attended at Wood's Museum this evening. Monday the programme at this house will consist of "The Lady of Lyons" in the afternoon, and "Under the Gaslight" in the evening.... At Barnum's, Mr. Weston commences his 500 mile [illegible] to-morrow.... The San Francisco Minstrels [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]can" is carried on at the Metropolitan Theatre.... At the Bowery "Deborah" is to be the Sunday evening entertainment, and Monday Mlle. Sanyeah will appear as *Mazeppa*.... At Robinson Hall, the Delacour Troupe and Mme. Rentz's Female Minstrels offer a varied bill.... At Bryant's Opera-house, the favorite company amuses large audiences nightly.

MISS NEILSON'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Miss Neilson, who is at present at Etretat, is quite restored to health and will sail for the United States toward the close of this month. Her American representations this season will be entered upon at the Lyceum Theatre on Oct. 19, when she will appear for the first time in America in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." A strong company has been engaged to appear with Miss Neilson, who will be accompanied hither by Mr. J. C. Barnes, an artist from the principal London theatres, whose services have been secured expressly for the approaching campaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COLOSSEUM.

The first glimpse of the newly-fitted-up Colosseum was afforded to a select assemblage of artists, litterateurs, and dilettanti last evening by the manager, Mr. Matt. Morgan. It was a very pleasant reunion, and it enjoyed vastly the good music listened to and the bright paintings shown. The lectorium was brilliantly lighted up, and on its stage was an admirable illustration of Moore's melody, "The Last Rose of Summer," done on light canvas and gauze, in water-colors by the artist manager himself. It was a beautiful picture of a lovely young girl holding the freshly-plucked flowers, the petals of which she is scattering pityingly around. Within the main building or rotunda were several *articles de vertu*, not yet bestowed in their proper places, but ready for immediate exhibition. On the grand organ, Mr. Morgan, the well-known virtuoso, performed many choice morceaux, and, besides his contributions, there was enjoyed a vocal concert under the direction of Mme. Amélie Gilbert. "The Devil's Gorge," with its vast cascade and weird belongings attracted most attention, and was generally pronounced a remarkable reproduction of a natural phenomenon. Of course, it was not expected that the whole programme of the first night's entertainment, comprising lectures, character-delineations, the grand cyclorama, &c., should be reviewed, and the guests, though eager to see more, were content with what was placed before them. To-morrow evening those who may be desirous of beholding the wonders worked by the new management can do so, as Monday night will be the first of the season.

THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST MEYER STERN—SAMPLES OF DEFECTIVE EDUCATION AND POOR DIET—WHAT A JEWISH PERIODICAL THINKS OF A CORELIGIONIST.

The following extracts are taken from an article in the October number of the *New Era*, a monthly periodical, devoted to the interests of Reformed Judaism. The article is headed "Charges Against the Hebrew Orphan Asylum," and refers to the management of an institution which has always been regarded with especial pride by the Jewish community in the United States. The President of that institution is Mr. Meyer Stern, the Commissioner of Charities who is chiefly inculpated by the recent report of the Commissioners of Accounts.

At our urgent request the Superintendent, somewhat reluctantly, consented to subject the children in our presence to a very brief and cursory examination in biblical history and the fundamental principles of Judaism. We regret, we are compelled to say, that the result of this examination convinced us that their religious training has indeed been sadly neglected. Of the 173 boys and girls, not one was able to recite correctly the ten commandments in English, much less in Hebrew. This deficiency was explained on the ground that *they had not been as far as that yet*. Of the festivals and holy-days some scanty knowledge was evinced, but on the subject of biblical history we are sure that the youngest class of any Sunday-school in New-York would know more. We asked the boys to recite the night-prayer they are accustomed to say, but a painful silence was our only response. "Do you never say a prayer before going to bed?" we asked. At this three little boys held up their tiny hands, and one of them recited very prettily a short prayer in German. "And who taught you that prayer?" "My mother," said he. Oh! thought we, what work is there here for our rabbis and our ministers, if they could only be induced to regard this outside labor of visiting our asylums, and imparting religious knowledge to their inmates, as a most necessary requirement of their sacred calling!

Upon further inquiry we learned that the children are not taught any night-prayers; that religious instruction has been given to them, or at least to such as are over ten years of age, only since the past few weeks, and then only on a Saturday afternoon; and that the senior class of boys had been instructed in the Bible to the extent of the Book of Genesis—a fact which we should never have discovered from the examination already referred to. * * *

We now desire to call public attention to another great wrong existing in the working of the Asylum, and which, if not of so spiritual a nature, is certainly of no little importance. The subject of proper, wholesome, and nourishing food for the children is one in which every friend of the asylum should take some interest. On this, however, we intend to confine our remarks exclusively to but one branch of the institute, viz., the "Industrial School."

It is doubtless well-known to our City readers that this branch consists of two divisions—the printing establishment and the shoe factory. Both these trades have been introduced so as to give the older boys the opportunity of learning some useful mechanical branch, which may hereafter aid them to earn honest livings when they leave the walls of the asylum. The experiments in both cases have proved very successful, especially with the printing establishment, which now has extensive patronage and sends out excellent specimens of both book and job work. The boys apprenticed to these trades are those who have passed through the grammar schools, and number in all twenty-nine, their ages being from fourteen to eighteen years. As a matter of convenience, these boys sleep, eat, and virtually reside in the Industrial School building at the rear of the Asylum; the meals, part of the general food, being sent over for their table. Now it must be remembered that these apprentices (and many of them have passed the stage of boyhood) are really mechanics doing a hard day's work of eight hours. It surely is a matter of justice and right, apart from any charitable claim, that these youthful mechanics should be properly fed. Yet how stands the case? The breakfast consists of bread and butter, and a fearful liquid which is dignified by the name of coffee, and nothing more, except occasionally hominy. The dinner consists of some beef of a very inferior quality, and which is always cooked in one especial way; of one kind of vegetable, and sometimes, though not often, a salad, and nothing more. The soup which precedes the dinner at the large tables in the asylum is not served to the apprentices, because at their own request it has been discontinued, it being to their mind unfit for use. For supper, bread and butter again, with occassionally an apple, and some more liquid, this time known as tea, but which for color, thickness, and taste bears close relationship to the morning's coffee. Yet on the day of our visit we were honestly assured that the meals were better than usual, though we must confess it was with much hesitation we ventured to taste the viands—and certainly one taste fully contented us. Steak, roast beef, mutton, and veal, not to mention poultry, are articles which the poor apprentices only know to exist, doubtless from reading some wandering restaurant bill of fare which comes to the office to be printed. The Sunday dinner, we are told, is a trifle better, for this is the exhibition day, when the asylum is turned into a menagerie, and visitors drop in "to see the animals feed." The Sabbath dinner, however, is, in this Jewish asylum, worse, if possible, than on the ordinary week-days. As a matter of course, the mechanics are constantly grumbling, and many of them spend their little pocket money to satisfy the demands of an appetite which is honestly earned by diligent and hard work.

THE JEWISH NEW-YEAR.

The Jewish festival Rosh Hashana, which began in this City on Friday night, was continued yesterday morning and evening. Religious services were held in all the synagogues, and in many private apartments obtained temporarily for the ceremony. The festival marks the beginning of the new year according to the Jewish dispensation. The present year is the 5,635 of Hebrew chronology. The new year with the Jews begins with the seventh month (Teslin.) Yesterday nearly all the Jewish places of business, as the shops on Grand, Chatham, and Catherine streets, in the Bowery, on Sixth and Eighth avenue, as well as many on Broadway, were closed. Along the first-mentioned streets the day presented the appearance of the Christian Sabbath, except for the passage of the street cars and a few trucks. Very interesting and brilliant services, consisting of music, prayers, and sermons were held yesterday during the day and evening in the Temple Emanuel at Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, at the Synagogue Bnai Jeshurun, on West Thirty-fourth street, in the Shearith Israel Synagogue at Nineteenth and Fifth avenue; the Tephili Synagogue, on West Forty-fourth street; the Synagogue Ahavath Chesed, on Lexington avenue; the Mount Sinai Hospital Synagogue; the Beth Hamedrash Hagodah, on Ludlow street; and the Beth Israel Bikin Cholim, on Christie street. This festival of the Rosh Hashana introduces the ten penitential days, which close with the great day known as the Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement. This is the greatest and most solemn of all the Jewish religious days, it being the only one upon which the Jews kneel in their devotions. The services of the Rosh Hashana, with the greater part of the Jews, [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

GEN. BUTLER IN GLOUCESTER.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS—HE CONDEMNS THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES—HIS VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—Gen. Butler opened his Congressional campaign here to-night by addressing his constituents in the Town Hall. The Hall was full, but there was no such squeezing and crowding as one sees generally when Butler speaks in public. The enthusiasm also was lacking. The speech lasted two hours, the last half hour being devoted to a detailed statement of the benefits which his constituents have received at his hands. He commenced as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: I owe you an apology because of not presenting myself before you earlier to announce again my candidature for your suffrages. Severe illness in the early Spring warned my physicians and myself that I must cease, in a large part, from my labors—certainly until my health was restored—and I was advised instantly to stop all work, notwithstanding which I felt it my duty to remain at my post as your representative until Congress had adjourned, leaving the vacation, with its partial rest, to have its effect before I should accept the medical advice to go abroad in search of rest and health. I now believe that the fresh air of the sea, which I enjoy with you, has so far restored me, that laying aside other occupations and other ambitions, I shall be able to do my duty to my constituents in the future as in the past. My gratitude for your past cordial support would impel me, if such be the desire of the people of the district, again to serve you at whatever risk to health, or loss of professional emolument. Let us pause here a moment. The King of a barbarous tribe in Africa took five Englishmen prisoners who were peacefully trading in his country, marched them to his capital, and there held them as such, with maltreatment, but when asked to release them, refused. What is the protection which England gives to her citizens? The whole English nation was aroused, war was declared, an army transported half-way across the globe. The army of the King of Abyssinia was overpowered in battle, his capitol was assaulted and demolished, and its treasure brought away by the English soldiers as loot and their countrymen freed from imprisonment. And shall it be said that Union men—good, honest, peaceful men, pursuing the ordinary avocations of life upon an American soil, protected by our flag and our Constitution and our laws, where they should be unmolested—cannot have that protection and safety and redress for their wrongs which England can give to her citizens even when subjected only to imprisonment amid the wild jungles of Africa? Is the red cross of St. George so powerful to protect and save its subjects and the Stars and Stripes so powerless in our land, upon our country's soil, in one of the richest and what ought to be the most peaceful State of the Union? Let me be just to the men of the South and give the excuse they put forward in justification of this outrage. They say the Government of the State of Louisiana has been seized from the old white residents by the vote of the negroes, and a State Government set up of whites and blacks, which is corrupt and eating up their substance. We need not stop to argue or deny the truth of this justification, and that, too, not because the corruption of the Government is no justification of the murder of the citizen by armed violence, because other and numberless murders too well authenticated to be denied have been committed in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, in both of which the negro has no power in the Government, nor any power of self protection, but which are wholly under Democratic rule. So that it is clear, white men's leagues have sprung up all over the South as lawless and murderous in the States where the negroes are powerless as where they have power in the State Government, and as these wrongs are done openly and continually in these States, it clearly appears that they are parts of the plan to renew the war, crush out the negro, and deprive him of his political rights. Indeed, I read in a Southern paper a notice served upon the negroes, that they must either be deprived of all political rights, or the State shall be a military territory. This then is war, and the men of Essex, as on the 17th of April, if need be, will again march to save the country from traitor hands. When I heard of the alarming condition of things in the South, and especially when I heard of this most terrible wrong crying for redress, I said to myself, "My mission in the service of my country is not ended; the war waged to establish the just right of the citizen is not yet over; whatever I have of remaining health and strength must be devoted to putting this matter right;" and, therefore, laying aside all considerations of ease or personal advantage to myself, I am here asking again for your suffrages, that I may be in a position to carry out your declared will that every foot of American soil shall be trodden by an American citizen undisturbed and unmolested, with entire safety to his life and property under our flag, and protected by our laws. And I here take leave to say to you what you know and believe, that I have done and can do as much in that direction, if in no other way, as any man who will present himself for your votes, be he whom he may.

THE VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Gen. Butler next took up the question of finance, going into an elaborate explanation and defence of his views on the subject. He denied emphatically ever having been in favor of repudiation or anything but a sound currency. He opposed the resolution of Congress adopted in 1869, providing that all the bonded debt should be paid in gold, because he thought it unwise and wrong, but the contract having been made, he had never, either publicly or privately, expressed an opinion otherwise than that the promise must be kept.

After referring to the immense amount of bonds held in foreign hands, and the interest required, the General continued: The effect upon us has been an overstrained business, an over stimulus to importing, crippling manufactures and increasing the value of our bonds until that bond which was bought for thirty cents, gold, is now coming to 105, until the rate of interest, which, up to that time, had not exceeded in this Commonwealth, six per cent., in large or extended investments, has now come to be, on an average, nine to twelve per cent., even when you mortgage your farm and house to your savings bank. Taxation has become nearly one third of the earnings and dividends of ordinary business enterprise. Meanwhile our system of national banks, with their notes guaranteed by the Government, and our legal tenders, whose validity have been established by the opinion of all the highest judicial tribunals of every State and of the United States, have become the best currency any country ever saw. Based upon the faith of the nation, secured by pledges of national bonds, a portion largely in excess of the market value, a dollar of United States money at par, passes from hand to hand, in exchange for all commodities at the same value, over a larger extent of country, than the currency of any other nation in the world, not excepting gold and silver, without deduction of exchange. If I could stop here in describing our financial condition, nothing would give me greater pleasure. No statement could be made of a greater prosperity, or greater success of a Government, in establishing the finances of its people. But from causes which it would not be profitable to take time now to examine, the business of banking in this country has paid the highest rate of return, while of all others banking should yield the lowest profit, because if rightly managed it is the most safe. No business in this country, for the last fifteen years, I speak advisedly, has given such enormous returns as banking. Reckoning their dividends, surplus revenues, and the rise of their shares no manufacturing stock will stand beside them. No railroad stock will compare with them. No business enterprise but what has paid tribute to them. The curse of the country at this day, in my judgment, is the rate of interest for business purposes. At the East it is from eight to nine per cent. In the West twelve to fifteen per cent., and at the South eighteen to twenty-four per cent., and so great are these rewards of money lending that many of our shrewdest capitalists have withdrawn their money from business enterprises undertaken by themselves and loaned it to others on such securities that the business men of the country are taking all the risk, and the money lender is reaping all the rewards of their enterprise.

DESCRIBES THE SITUATION.

The situation was this: In endeavoring to relieve the distressed condition of the country, and in answering the demands of the bankers and the demands of the people for money, and to pay all claims against the Government—for which in their distress the people rushed upon it—the Treasury had been obliged to pay out $44,000,000 of legal tender reserve which had been held in the Treasury, leaving but $18,000,000 still in reserve to make up the $400,000,000 authorized by law. Answering this so urgent call from the Western and Southern portions of the country, the committee reported a bill which should allow a still further issue of this $18,000,000 currency up to its limit of $400,000,000, and also providing for qualified and limited free banking. This bill, after considerable discussion and amending in the House and Senate, passed by a very considerable majority in the House, and in the Senate by a proportionally much smaller one. On that bill I voted with the majority of the Republican Party and a majority of the House and Senate, but in opposition to my colleagues from Massachusetts. Indeed, I believe I stood as the one man in New-England who voted with the majority of the Republican Party of the nation in both houses of Congress upon this measure of finances, and for that vote my Republicanism has been challenged before you. If your representative cannot vote with the majority of his party, and be a Republican, pray with whom shall he vote, and be held to be acting with the Republican Party? Shall he vote with the minority, or shall he vote with the opposition, and still be counted a good Republican in Massachusetts, provided that vote accords with the financial notions of a few men in Massachusetts?

HE JUSTIFIES HIS VOTE.

But I have no intention of shielding myself behind the others. Such never has been my course. I stand by my own views, instructed by my own judgment and conscience, upon all questions, if I stand alone. I believed then, and I believe still, that I voted in the interest of the nation, my political party, and Massachusetts. Let us look the situation in the face, however it may humble our pride. It is not to be disguised that the political power has passed west of the Alleghanies, and New-England must depend hereafter for her influence in the councils of the nation, upon the statesmanship of her representatives, and the wisdom of the measures she advocates, as they look to the interests of the whole country, and not to the number of votes. [illegible] part of wisdom, if your representative was to have any influence in shaping the legislation of the nation, that when he found the whole political power of the country, as represented in both parties, was desiring a national measure, to yield to that desire, and not by stopping to combat provoke a contest in which his section must be powerless and without remedy. I saw that Massachusetts had more of her wealth invested in enterprises west of the Alleghanies than, leaving out her real estate, she had invested East. I saw these enterprises languishing, and none of them making any returns. I saw those investments in the hands of the Western people, and largely dependant upon local political action for any success or profit in the future. I had to represent the interests of Massachusetts. What was it wise for me to do? The Western and Southern people, among whom those investments were made, said that they were ruined unless relief could be afforded by a greater issue of currency. An organization was springing up all over that part of the country, having for its object to destroy these investments by hostile legislation. Should I yield to the demand for the issue of the $18,000,000 already authorized by the law, which they claimed would be a measure of relief to them, and by which there could not be any possibility of an injury to my State, or to the currency? What seemed to be well for the nation also seemed to be best for my section. The bill did not commend itself to my own judgment. The free banking feature seemed to afford but little measure of relief, for I am not able to see how the scarcity of money will be relieved in a given section, by allowing a bank to be established, by depositing bonds costing 117 cents on the dollar, to get a power to issue currency up to ninety per cent., or, in other words, how currency is to be increased in a given sense to the people by depositing ten dollars for the privilege of issuing seven and a half, although the bank gets interest on its bonds and currency both. I doubted and still doubt whether, under the circumstances, any considerable amount of capital would flow from the East to the West and South to establish their banks there with the limited privileges afforded by the bill to free banking? But yet with all these disadvantages I supported the bill, and did what I might that it should become a law, so that the action of Congress upon financial questions might be settled, and the business of the country might start again in the spring upon such basis and hope of relief as it afforded. I looked upon the bill as affording present extension of the currency with future contraction. I thought this extension by relieving the fears of business men and exciting their hopes would tend to a renewal of business enterprises, while the prospective contraction would give surety to the holders of capital, that their securities would not be rendered less valuable by any proposed expansion. I wish to say here and now that that bill was not my bill. It was not one that I would have framed. It was not one that compelled my judgment. But I looked upon it as the best thing to be done under the circumstances.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO A MISTAKE.

The President, yielding to the pressure and arguments of the bankers of the country, vetoed the bill. That veto I thought then, and I think now, was a mistake, but because of it I see no reason why I should make war upon the Republican Party or the Republican Administration. The effect of the veto was that the Spring business of the country was wholly lost to it, and there was no revival. A subsequent financial measure was passed, which differed from the other in that it provides, as I interpret it, for present contraction with future inflation. At any rate, it has given no financial relief, and there has been no revival of business because of it or under it. I saw and predicted that for the year 1874 there was no business prospect for the country, and to-day your mills are idle. Real estate in the City of Boston is ten to fifteen per cent. lower than it was a year ago in the same situations. Stores and business offices are unoccupied. The greatest manufacturing interest in this State, shoe and leather, is much depressed. The woolen and cotton interests are crippled. Thousands of workmen are out of employment, and go about the streets idle, and Winter is coming on. Could anything happen worse from any possible inflation of the currency as it is called? And with all these fruits, this distress, all this ruin, are we one cent nearer specie values than we were a year ago to-day, nay, are we not further off? Does any sane man believe that the way to bring up the currency of the country in value, so that both may come to a specie standard, is to cripple the resources of the country, stagnate its business, and have its labor idle? For one, I do not. Nothing could have been more disastrous upon the interests of New-England than this banding together of her representatives, under the fear, by many of them, that they would be broken down at home if they did not vote in accordance with home sentiments as represented by the press; that, throwing herself in the face of the great West by what was deemed a sectional vote, it engendered more sectional strife in Congress, which will surely break out, than has existed there since the North and South divided on the question of slavery.

THE VOTE OF THE NEW-ENGLAND DELEGATION.

The effect of that vote of the New-England delegation was immediately seen. I have said to you that there came into my charge the bill for the distribution of the Alabama claims. That money was to go—some $15,000,000 to New-England and New-York—to the East, and not to the West, and Western men said to me, "Why should we take this money from the Treasury and distribute it to the ship-owners and capitalists of New-England, while the West is paying the taxes from the sale of our products?" And a leading Republican from Wisconsin made a speech against the distribution of the money, based on this idea. A year ago he voted for the bill. With pain but not with astonishment, I saw a vote very respectable in point of numbers against the distribution of that award at all, even to the actual uninsured losers by the depredations of the Alabama, and I was glad to accept of any compromise by which an act could be passed to distribute any portion of it under the law, so that a precedent was set that might save the rest of it to those justly entitled to it who suffered loss in their commerce upon the high seas; and I here declare my belief that had I voted with the majority of my delegation upon the question of finance, I should have been powerless in my advocacy of the bill for the distribution of the Alabama claims, and you fishermen of Gloucester, who lost by the Tacony and Florida, who had your vessels burned almost in sight of your harbor, who will now receive your just remuneration for your great losses you would have been obliged to put your losses with those of your fathers, in the "French Spoliation Claims," which will never—never, in my judgment—be paid; and certainly they will not if the representatives of Massachusetts choose to set themselves up in a body, upon all questions, against the political power of the West.

THE FORGED TITLE DEEDS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONERS—MORE ABOUT THE BONDS OF THE PALISADE "INSURANCE" COMPANY.

Capt. Leary and Detectives Irving and Quackenbush, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, have been busily engaged since yesterday, in procuring additional evidence in regard to the forged bonds and title deeds found in the possession of the officers of the Palisade Fire Insurance Company, of Jersey City. Guided by the schedule filed in the office of the Secretary of State, of New-Jersey, they made further investigation concerning the real ownership of some of the property described. Mrs. Amelia Levy, of No. 791 Washington street who was supposed to own the property No. 90 Crosby street, valued at $60,000 in the schedule, could not be found, no such person ever having been heard of in Washington street. Mr. John Simpson, of No. 167 Bowery, is the real owner, and he states that there is no mortgage on the property. False names and addresses were also found to have been given in regard to several other lots of property mentioned in the schedule. Judging from the result of these investigations, it is supposed that there is not one valid document among all that were found. The owners or agents of the property inquired about by the officers were in attendance at the Tombs yesterday, but were not called upon to testify. Late in the afternoon the examination of Charles Sacia was begun. Mr. Dana, the counsel for the State, called William H. Walker to the stand, who, upon being sworn, was proceeding to give his testimony, when he was objected to by the defense on the ground that he was a convicted felon, and as such not competent to testify. Two certificates from the District Attorney's office were produced to show that he had been twice convicted, once in 1814 and again in 1862. Charles Sacia was then sworn, and he testified to the fact that he knew Walker to be the man mentioned in those documents, and stated that he had admitted the same to him, and that on one occasion when Walker had a suit against his son, Marcus T. Sacia, he, the witness, had told the prisoner that it would injure him very much with the public, should these facts be made known, whereupon Walker proposed a settlement at once. Walker was then called upon to say whether he was the man referred to in the certificates. He said he was not in the country in 1844, but admitted that he was the William H. Walker who had been convicted and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary in 1862. Mr. Dana contended that a sentence to the Penitentiary did not come within the meaning of the statute. Justice Flammer said he was in doubt as to whether it rendered a person incompetent to testify in a court of law, and concluded to withhold his decision for the moment. It being late in the day, and the counsel on both sides having entered into lengthy arguments, the case was adjourned until Monday next at 3 o'clock. The certificates from the District Attorney's office were furnished by Mr. Charles Sacia, who, it appears, has had them in his possession ever since 1870. As an offset to the certificates, however, Capt. Leary exhibited a deed to two lots in Brooklyn, executed by William H. Walker, before Charles Sacia, as a Notary Public, on the 5th of August, 1874, showing that Sacia, in the exercise of his functions as a public officer took acknowledgements from Walker, knowing him to be a convicted felon. At the request of the counsel for the defense, Sacia's bail was fixed in the sum of $5,000.

REGATTA AT CHARLOTTE, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The first regatta of the Charlotte Sailing and Rowing Fleet took place to-day. The yacht Seth Green, of Rochester, took the first prize for sailing vessels, and the Ontario Rowing Club, of Charlotte, won the first prize for row-boats, beating the Stars, of Genesee, and the Riversides, of Rochester. Course, two and one-half miles. Time—[illegible].

THE TURF.

LAST DAY OF THE RUNNING MEETING AT PROSPECT PARK.

THREE RACES AND ONE WALK OVER—CULPEPPER, QUITS, LIMESTONE, AND VESUVIUS THE WINNERS.

The second annual running meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association terminated yesterday without eliciting any marked enthusiasm on the part of the spectators. In consequence of the meeting conflicting with that at Buffalo there were not present a sufficient number of horses to sustain the demands of the races, and failure was the natural result. Although the weather was fine the roads were deep in dust, which made a trip to the course disagreeable. There were three races on the programme, and one of them, the Hurdle Sweepstakes, resulted in a walk-over for Limestone, and an extra race was got up between Camden and Vesuvius to fill out the day's sport. There were six entries in the Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, but only two started, and Mr. Sanford's Lava was obliged to succumb to the fleetness of Culpepper, who had arrived from Buffalo the day before. The second race, the Consolation handicap, was won by Quits easily, and the extra hurdle race by Vesuvius. The details of the racing are appended.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS.

The first race of the day was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, one mile and a half, in which there were six colts engaged, but only two came to the post, viz.: H. Gaffney's b. c. Culpepper, and M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Lava. The former had just arrived from Buffalo, and, coupled with the fact that he carried seven pounds penalty, according to the conditions of the race, the knowing ones considered Lava's chances the best, and the latter sold the favorite just before the start at the following figures:

Lava	$67	$90	$75	$65
Culpepper	50	85	65	50

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were taken to the half-mile pole, and when the flag fell Lava was a length in the lead, which she increased to two lengths coming round the lower turn, but as they approached the three-quarter pole Culpepper closed rapidly, and when they passed that point Lava was but her neck and shoulders in front of him. As they came up the homestretch, Culpepper gained gradually, and they finished the first half mile of the race with Lava a neck in front. She still led a neck around the turn, but when they reached the three-quarter pole their positions were reversed, Culpepper assuming the lead. As they journeyed along the backstretch, Culpepper forged further ahead, and at the half-mile pole he was leading the filly half a length. From this point Lava was beaten, as Culpepper came away, and by the time he reached the three-quarter pole he was showing four lengths before the filly, and although the latter received the whip up the stretch, she could not gain an inch, Culpepper keeping the gap open and winning the race easily by four lengths, in 2:41¾. The first mile was run in 1:46¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year olds; entrance $50 each, half forfeit, ten per cent. of stake to second horse; winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Monmouth Park, or Saratoga, 7 pounds extra; one mile and a half; with $500 added by the Association; six nominations; value to winner, $630.

H. Gaffney's b. c. Culpepper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie, 117 pounds. Barbee. 1
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Lava, by Australian, out of Lavender, 107 pounds. Feaks. 2
L. A. Hitchcock's br. g. Pat Dolan, by Planet, out of Young Elsler. p. f.
Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee. p. f.
J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Dudley, by Planet, out of Regan. p. f.
M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, by Planet, out of Britannia IV. p. f.

Time—2:41¾.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

The second affair was the Consolation handicap for beaten horses, one mile and a half, and the starters were Camden, Quits, Lutitia H., and Botany Bay. The betting on the result was very animated and in favor of Botany Bay at the rollowing rates:

Botany Bay	$100	$85	$110
Quits	51	45	70
Camden } Lutitia H. }	44	36	41
	$195	$166	$220

As in the preceding race they were started from the half-mile pole, and when the flag dropped Camden was the first off, Lutitia H. second, Botany Bay third, and Quits fourth. As they come round the lower turn Camden was two lengths in the lead, but Quits came up from the rear rapidly, and immediately got to the front, and passed the three-quarter pole four lengths ahead of Camden, who was half a length in advance of Botany Bay, and Lutitia H. in the rear. As they came up the homestretch Botany Bay got to the head of Camden, and the pair closed on Quits, so that when the latter finished the first half mile she was but a length and a half in the rear of Camden and Botany Bay, who were on even terms, and leading Lutitia H. six lengths. Going round the turn Camden outfooted Botany Bay, and led him half a length, and in the meantime Quits, making the pace to suit herself, got away two lengths at the quarter-pole, where Camden still led Botany Bay half a length, while Lutitia H. was some twenty lengths out of the race. As they journeyed along the backstretch, Quits forced the running, and opened a gap of six lengths, but the others closed on her somewhat, and, passing the half-mile pole, she led four lengths, with Camden second but a head's length only in front of Botany Bay. Coming round the lower turn, Quits showed her ability to run away from her competitors, and when she passed the three-quarter pole was six lengths in advance of Camden, who was a neck before Botany Bay. Turning into the homestretch, Botany Bay closed, and when in the straight running overtook Camden, and then passed him. In the meantime Quits kept on her way, and won the race easily by half a dozen lengths in 2:42¾. Botany Bay came in second, a length and a half ahead of Camden, while Lutitia H. was beaten off some fifty or sixty yards. A complaint was made by Fitzgerald, the rider of Camden, of foul riding on the part of Reynolds, on Botany Bay; and as it was sustained by the judges, Botany Bay was set back to the fourth place, and Camden got the second place.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation Handicap; purse $400, for beaten horses, (winners excluded;) to close and name by 2 o'clock the day preceding the race, and acceptances to be made at the course at 6 P. M.; one mile and a half.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 101 pounds. 1
John Boughrum's ch. h. Camden, 6 years, by Bulletin, dam by Leviathan, 108 pounds. 2
L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutitia H., 3 years, by Second Boone, out of Meanness, 94 pounds, (including 6 pounds overweight). 3
Jos. Donahue's b. c. Botany Bay, 3 years, by Australian, out of Bonnet, 96 pounds. 0

Time—2:42¾.

THE HURDLE SWEEPSTAKES.

The third race on the programme was the Hurdle Sweepstakes, which had closed with eight entries, but Limestone only put in an appearance, and he galloped over the course for half the stake, as per rule.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle sweepstakes; two miles over eight hurdles; $25 entrance, play or pay; winner of any hurdle-race at Jerome Park, Monmouth Park, or Saratoga, 7 pounds extra; second horse to receive ten per cent. of stakes, with $500 added by the association; eight entries; value to winner, $350.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Transylvania, 143 pounds. w. o.

EXTRA HURDLE RACE.

To make amends for the failure of the hurdle sweepstakes, an extra hurdle race was made up and announced from the judges' stand, Mr. W. M. Parks delivering an oration on the occasion, in which he referred to the liberality of the association, &c., in providing amusement for the public at a pecuniary sacrifice. It was agreed between the owners of Camden and Vesuvius to run two miles, over eight hurdles, for half the sweepstakes walked over for by Limestone. Camden was to carry 118 pounds and Vesuvius 135 pounds. The latter was the favorite in the pools at nearly two to one, and one Brock was mounted on Vesuvius, when some of the betting men objected to him. After some delay, which caused the spectators to become impatient, Hugh Gaffney was induced to ride, and the pair appeared for the fray. When they were sent off, Vesuvius was in the lead, and jumped the first hurdle, at the beginning of the turn, three lengths ahead of Camden, who got over with difficulty, and knocked the hurdle down. As they went round the turn, Vesuvius got away six lengths, and so passed the quarter-pole. At the second hurdle Camden again lost ground, and Vesuvius left him eight lengths in the rear; and when they went over the third hurdle, just beyond the half-mile pole, Camden again struck it and leveled it to the ground, Vesuvius in the meantime getting a dozen lengths away. As they came round the lower turn, however, Camden showed himself to possess more speed than Vesuvius, and closed rapidly upon the latter, until he got within four lengths of him at the fourth hurdle, on the homestretch, but on jumping it he again lost ground, and Vesuvius passed the stand, finishing the first mile ten lengths in front. The fifth hurdle was down, so there was no difficulty in getting over it, and Camden was enabled to get two lengths closer to Vesuvius, when the latter passed the quarter pole. At the sixth hurdle Camden stumbled over it, and Vesuvius got away about fifteen lengths, but on the flat running Camden closed up the gap to ten lengths at the half-mile pole. As the seventh hurdle was down no obstacle was presented, and consequently Camden gained rapidly on his contestant, and but five lengths of daylight separated them at the three-quarter pole. As they turned round the bend into the homestretch Camden gained very rapidly, and he was but a couple of lengths behind Vesuvius at the last hurdle; but when he jumped it after Vesuvius he received so [illegible] and Vesuvius [illegible] such a commanding lead that he won the race by six lengths in 4:12¼, thus bringing the running meeting of the Prospect Park Association to a close.

SUMMARY.

EXTRA HURDLE RACE.—Purse, $350; two miles over eight hurdles.

M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Van Dyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 135 pounds. Gaffney. 1
John Boughrum's ch. h. Camden, 6 years, by Bulletin, dam by Leviathan, 118 pounds. Fitzgerald. 2

Time—4:12¼.

A SPECIAL RACE BETWEEN GOLDSMITH MAID, JUDGE FULLERTON, AND AMERICAN GIRL—THE MAID WINS.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—There was a special race at Beacon Park this afternoon between Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton, and American Girl. Judge Fullerton won the first, and the Maid the next three heats easily. Her best time was 2:18. She did not try to beat her record.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

HOW MR. MOULTON'S STATEMENT WAS RECEIVED—GEN. TRACY SAYS THE CHARGE OF BLACK-MAIL IS NOT EXPLAINED.

Mr. Moulton's statement was fully discussed yesterday in Brooklyn. Outside the members of Plymouth Church and Mr. Beecher's personal friends, who were not influenced in any way by its publication, the impression largely prevailed that it must seriously impair that gentleman's influence as a minister of religion. A difference of opinion was expressed as to its effect in vindicating the author. Some people expected it would contain much more damaging statements to Mr. Beecher's character, while others considered that Mr. Moulton had satisfactorily explained his own connection with the case, and fully accounted for that cautiousness he had so long shown in approaching the subject, and which had been interpreted at times as an evidence either of cunning or positive guilt.

Gen. Tracy stated yesterday that he saw nothing in the statement, (except Mr. Moulton's assertions,) to prove any of his charges against Mr. Beecher. He said that Moulton's inferences from some of the letters were wholly unwarranted and seemed to be malicious. There was not a single fact in the entire document, so far as he had been able to see, which was supported by documentary evidence. There was no doubt, he said, that Moulton had gained Mr. Beecher's confidence and maintained it for a long time. No documentary evidence was needed to prove that, and the only thing the letters he produced did prove was that Moulton was a special pleader. His statement had all the characteristics of a special plea—it was rather the summing up of a criminal lawyer, attempting to explain away damaging evidence against him. Referring to Mr. Moulton's explanation of the charge of black-mail, he said the statement helped him very little. It did not differ very materially from Mr. Beecher's story of the transaction. Black-mail, he said, was understood to signify money extorted through or by means of threats of exposure. In this sense, he said, Mr. Beecher never charged Mr. Moulton with black-mail, and his labored defense to prove himself not guilty of it was wholly unnecessary. What Mr. Beecher stated was that he paid the money to Moulton for the benefit of Tilton, and that Mr. Moulton had received and disbursed that money for the benefit of his friend, whom he now pretends had received at the hands of the party who paid it the greatest wrong that one man can inflict upon another. Gen. Tracy said that Mr. Moulton omitted to refer to a very important point in the charge of black-mail. Mr. Beecher supposed the money was paid exclusively for Mr. Tilton's benefit. But Mr. Tilton was reported as having stated that Mr. Moulton was himself interested in the *Golden Age* at that time, and that he (Tilton) supposed the money advanced by Mr. Moulton was advanced by some party interested in the property. He said he expected that Mr. Moulton would deny that statement and thus relieve himself from the imputation that Mr. Tilton had cast upon him, of receiving money Mr. Beecher for his own pecuniary benefit rather than for Tilton's. But Moulton had not alluded to this which Gen. Tracy said appeared to him to be the most important point in the charge of black-mail. He attempted, Gen. Tracy said, to give this receipt of money from Mr. Beecher an innocent character, by stating that other citizens of Brooklyn had subscribed money for the *Golden Age*, but Mr. Beecher was not a stockholder and never subscribed for stock. Gen. Tracy characterized the publication of stories circulated about Mr. Beecher's intimacy with a certain lady, whose name is omitted by Mr. Moulton, as a gross outrage. The angry correspondence on her part with Mr. Beecher arose, he said, out of a business difficulty she had with him. As to Mr. Moulton's statements in relation to Gen. Tracy's negotiations with him at an early stage of the proceedings of the Investigating Committee, he said he would dispose of them without delay.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The Boston *Advertiser* says of Moulton's statement:

"The heavy gun is discharged, and it appears that the ammunition had run short. There is nothing here but malignity. Those who have always inclined to believe in the guilt of Mr. Beecher will take it as new evidence; but, in fact, it is old, and the temper in which it is presented will throw fresh discredit on its author."

On the contrary, the *Post* says:

"It is the most damaging document yet presented, and the thought will suggest itself to many minds whether it would not be more decorous for Mr. Beecher, pending the trial in public, to intermit his pulpit services, or, as he suggested in one of his letters, to 'step down and out.' As for Plymouth Church, it is literally shut up."

POLICE JUSTICES' IRREGULARITIES

Fanny Kelly was brought before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and a motion made for her discharge from prison. The return of Justice Flammer, made to the writ of *certiorari* in the case, set forth that the prisoner had been arraigned before him on a charge of disorderly conduct, and after an examination of the complaint and the prisoner, he had convicted her of the charge. To this return counsel for the prisoner objected maintaining that it was altogether too indefinite giving merely the Judge's impressions instead of the actual proceedings had in the case. Judge Westbrook held the return to be incomplete, but said, as the question was not one between the prisoner and the Justice who committed her, but one between the People and the prisoner, the people should not be prejudiced by the fault of the Justice. He therefore adjourned the case to Monday, to await a further return.

LUXURIOUS NECESSITY.

Those who value health and comfort take Russian vapor baths. The newest, most perfectly arranged, and best, for ladies or gentlemen, are at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Commercial*.

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement*.

Removal.—Dr. HASBROUCK, late of Colton Dental Association, has removed his office to No. 212 5th av., Dodworth Building.—*Advertisement*.

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen Pomeroy's, price $4, at No. 744 Broadway.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.
THE BEST.—*Advertisement*.

Be true to your teeth,
Be true to your breath,
Keep them white and sweet,
As your soul, till death.
Be true to your teeth, and yourself, and dont
Forget to be true to your SOZODONT.

Of all the Gems of the Season that have been presented for public examination in the way of Gentlemen's Hats, we have seen none that for beauty of style, excellence of finish, and fineness of quality, equal those manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau street.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles, Low prices; Foreign Note Paper, Crests, Monograms, &c.
JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Wiesbaden, Germany, Aug. 26, J. VAN NEST BALDWIN, Counsellor at Law, of this City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BELDEN.—In Litchfield, Conn., at the residence of her grandson, Lieut. George O. Webster, United States Army, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, 1874, Mrs. MINERVA A. BELDEN, widow of Hon. George O. Belden, of New-York, aged 70 years.

CURTIS.—At Long Branch, N. J., Saturday morning, Sept. 12, MALCOLM FARNHAM, infant son of George M. and Eliza M. Curtis, aged 4 months.
The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Geo. L. Meacham, No. 37 Second place, Brooklyn, on Monday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock.

DIMMICK.—At [illegible], [illegible] County, [illegible] 1874, [illegible], wife of the late Samuel [illegible]

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 12, THEODORE LOCKWOOD, son of the late Andrew and Sarah Lockwood, in the 40th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. R. Phyfe, No. 226 West 48th st., on Tuesday, at 12:30 o'clock.

TROY.—At Peekskill, N. Y., at 10 o'clock Friday night, 11th September, 1874, HENRY WILLIAM; and at 2:30 Saturday morning, 12th September, ANNIE LEE, each aged 15 months and 11 days, only children of Henry W. and Annie L. Troy.
Funeral at 1:30 on Sunday, 13th September, from the Dutch Reformed Church in Peekskill; interment at Yorktown, N. Y. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

WATERBURY.—At his residence in Harlem, on Thursday, Sept. 10, ALBERT G. WATERBURY, JR., aged 32 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington square, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 11 A. M.

WHITING.—In Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10, CHARLES A. WHITING, aged 65 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Chestnut st., on Monday, the 14th, at 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
CORNER MADISON AV. AND 28TH ST.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL WILL REASSEMBLE
AT 9 A. M.
SERVICES BY THE RECTOR, REV. C. C. TIFFANY.
MORNING at 10:30; EVENING at 7:30.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

UNIVERSALISM.

The General Convention of the American Universalist Church will hold its annual session for 1874 in this City, in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, (5th av. and 45th st.,) commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and closing the following Thursday night. The business meetings of the Convention will all be held in Dr. Chapin's Church and open to the public.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14—Rev. Dr. SAXE, of Rochester, will preach in Rev. Mr. Pullman's Church, (8th av. and 48th st.,) and Rev. E. C. BOLLES, Salem, Mass., in All Soul's Church, South 9th st., Williamsburg. Services at 7:45.

TUESDAY—Council in Dr. Chapin's Church, at 10 A. M. TUESDAY EVENING—Rev. Dr. SAWYER will preach in the Bleecker Street Church, (corner of Downing st.,) and Rev. Dr. MINER in the Universalist Church, (Clermont av., near Atlantic st.,) Brooklyn. Services at 7:45.

WEDNESDAY, 10:30 A. M.—Occasional sermon by Rev. E. H. CAPEN, of Providence, R. I., in Dr. Chapin's Church. WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7:45—Mass meeting in Dr. Chapin's Church. Addresses by Rev. Drs. CHAPIN, MINER, RYDER, Rev. E. C. BOLLES, Ph. D., and Rev. R. H. PULLMAN, General Secretary of the Convention. The public will be specially interested in this meeting.

THURSDAY, 3 P. M.—Communion Service in Dr. Chapin's Church. Sermon by Rev. E. FISHER, D. D., of Canton, N. J. THURSDAY EVENING—Closing service. A Conference meeting in the Bleecker Street Church, when Revs. J. G. ADAMS, S. L. REXFORD, of Ohio, and other well-known and able men are engaged to speak. To all these services the public is cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Usual services at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer at 4 o'clock.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Strangers welcomed and furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER 5th av. and 10th st.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, the Rector, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. E. W. Donald, the Assistant Minister, in the afternoon. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"Work That is Good for Nothing." Evening—"We are Alike, yet Different." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. General prayer-meeting Friday evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23d ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Subject for morning, "The Higher Rock;" evening subject, "The Penitent Paralytic and the Omnipotent and Pardoning Healer." Strangers cordially welcomed to all services.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., HUGH MILLER Thompson, Rector.—Sunday, 13th inst., morning prayer, 10:30; sermon on "Fixed Doctrine Necessary to Fixed Morals." Evening prayer, 7:30; sermon, "No Thought for the Morrow."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Divine service on Sunday, 13th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Howland will preach at the morning service, and Rev. Dr. Conrad in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening at 7:30. The regular musical arrangements resumed.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs., is open for Divine worship every Sunday, at 11 A. M. Come and you may hear something to do you good.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, 57TH ST., NEAR 8th av.—Rev. E. Fisher, D. D., President of St. Laurence Theological School, will preach Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching Sunday, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Judgment the End of the Christian Dispensation."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
DIVINE SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
The Rector will preach.

DESTINY OF THE EARTH.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Earth to be the Eternal Inheritance of Redeemed." Come and hear.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—SERvices will be resumed on Sunday. O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will preach at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Sabbath Rest."

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service 10:30, subject, "Charity;" Evening service 7:30, subject, "Holiness."

REV. DR. SPROLE, FORMERLY OF NEWBURG, will preach in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, (between 7th and 8th avs.,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 127TH ST., NEAR 4th av., Harlem.—Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent P. E. City Missions, will preach in this church Sunday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER SECOND AVENUE AND Tenth street, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector. Services 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Strangers will be furnished with seats.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services at 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M., (full choral.) Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector officiates.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av., Dr. Holme, Pastor. Subject of discourse Sunday morning—"Godliness, its Nature and Profit. Evening—"The Reading Age."

UNION PRAYER MEETING EVERY FRIDAY evening, with correct singing of metre and winnowed hymns; also of spiritual songs; all with organ accompaniment. BENJAMIN ALBRO, No. 353 West 36th st., east of 9th av. All welcome.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLY-LOCATED PEWS, seating four persons each, in the Church of the Incarnation. Address Box No. 119, Irvington, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Glands, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR Pain.—Diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HEADS."—CONTRAST THOSE OF CLERGYmen with bankers, brokers, boxers, [illegible] with hucksters; philosophers with fools, and [illegible] difference. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, [illegible] a year, explains these things. On trial, three months, 50 cents. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock, at [illegible] Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts.
By order, HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.
GEO. H. LYON, [illegible] Secretaries.
JAMES S. DAVIES, [illegible]
The Executive Committee will [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

COLORED SILKS. COLORED SILKS.

On MONDAY, Sept. 14, we will offer a magnificent line of Colored Silks for the Fall and Winter season. The assortment contains an unusually superb selection of the most fashionable tints and colors to be worn by the elite, among which will be found the Ardoise, the Ramier, Ours, the Corbeau, the Boue, the Pain Brule, the Sulfate, the Carmelite, and many others equally stylish, new, and rich.

ALSO,

VELVETS for TRIMMING, in all Colors, to match the Silk

A large importation of WALKING JACKETS and SACQUES, latest European Styles, at less than Gold Cost of importation.

The FUR DEPARTMENT will be opened on MONDAY, with an extensive assortment of carefully-selected FURS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST., AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1874, a COMPLETE LINE of

Real India Camels' Hair SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE, comprising the *largest and most elegant assortment* in style, quality, and richness, ever offered. SELECTED PATTERNS. *Prices much lower than formerly.*

Delhi Shawls,

HANDSOMELY MARKED with white, from $30 each upward. *Very cheap.*

Traveling Shawls

In STRIPES and PLAIN COLORS, $18 each upward.

NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS in

Broche Shawls,

LONG AND SQUARE, in colors, *made specially for the retail sales.*

Ottoman Striped Shawls

A LARGE VARIETY of patterns, *in all colors*, from $2 each, upward.

Domestic Shawls

OF EVERY DESRIPTION OF STYLE AND TEXTURE.

They will also offer a RICH AND ELEGANT VARIETY of

Fall and Winter CLOAKS

comprising the LATEST NOVELTIES in design of PLAIN, BEADED, AND EMBROIDERED

Velvet and Cloth Cloaks

AT POPULAR PRICES.

A choice line of the

Matelass Cloak,

the LATEST PARISIAN STYLE, in *handsome patterns*, RICHLY EMBROIDEDED with Jet and garnished with fur and feathers.

A FULL LINE of

Misses' Cloaks,

At fully one half their value.

They will also offer an IMMENSE STOCK of

Ladies' Suits,

in all the *popular and fashionable dress fabrics*, HANDSOMELY AND ELEGANTLY TRIMMED AND BRAIDED, at *very attractive prices.*

A LARGE VARIETY of

Misses' and Children's Suits,

At exceedingly low prices.

The LATEST NOVELTIES in

Laces and Lace Goods,

CONSISTING OF
BEADED YAK AND GUIPURE,
CHANTILLY, POINT GAZE,
APPLIQUE and VALENCIENNES.
ALL WIDTHS, *at exceedingly low prices.*

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBE'S COIFFURES,
FICHUS, SCARFS,
AND SACQUES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILLINERY.

They will also offer a MAGNIFICENT STOCK of

Fall Hats and Bonnets,

in *all the new shades* of FRENCH and ENGLISH FELT AND STRAW.

PLUMES, WINGS, BIRDS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
VEILS, GARNITURES, &c.

Mourning Hats and Bonnets,

ALWAYS ON HAND *and made to order at short notice.*

A visit of inspection will amply repay.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

(CORNER OF 9TH ST.,)

will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 14, a large and elegant assortment of Paris jet embroidered

CASHMERE POLONAISES, JACKETS, TABLIER COSTUMES, &c.,

in entirely new designs and shapes, in unmade patterns, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Also, a large and varied selection of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, of all sizes, and of the newest styles.

Also, a fresh arrival of SILK MATELASSE, made expressly for them, twenty-eight inches wide.

BEADED SILK MATELASSE, by the yard, specially suited for trimming, not to be found elsewhere.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT now in full operation. Latest Fall fashions received.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1874,
An IMMENSE STOCK of

French Merinos

Of their own make, in ALL GRADES and CHOICE VARIETY OF SHADES, at *lower prices than ever before offered.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the LATEST MAKES of all wool

Gray and Brown

Mixed Fabrics

For POLONAISES and COSTUMES.

Real Camels' Hair Cloths

In the NEWEST SHADES and DESIGNS.

A LARGE DISPLAY of

Dress Goods,

At 25c., 28c., and 30c. per yard. *The greatest bargains ever offered.*

Tycoon Reps

In ELEGANT CASHMERE DESIGNS.

FINE ALL-WOOL

Scotch Plaids,

50 inches wide, from $1 50 upward.
SCOTCH PLAID POPLINS at 50c. per yard—formerly 65c.
100 Pieces All-wool DIAGONAL. CHOICE COLORS, at 50c.—worth 65c.

They will also present on MONDAY one of the LARGEST and BEST-ASSORTED STOCKS of

Domestic and Foreign PRINTS

EVER OFFERED, from 10c. per yard upward.

200 pieces CHOICE STYLES in

Ginghams,

At 12 1-2c. per yard.

SPECIAL

THE EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS presented by the recent provisions of the Postal law, and the facilities of the Post Office Department for the *careful transportation and prompt delivery* of parcels not exceeding FOUR POUNDS in weight, will enable our

FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND STRANGERS to PURCHASE DRESS PATTERNS, SHAWLS, SUITS, and DRY GOODS of every variety of style, quality, and make, *at the lowest rates*, and have them forwarded at comparatively

SMALL EXPENSE.

The minimum quantity is *two ounces*, for which two cents is charged, and for every additional *two ounces* and fraction of the same *one cent extra* is added.

Samples forwarded on application. All orders will receive immediate attention.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

James McCreery & Co.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

1874 Grand Fall Opening 1874

WILL EXHIBIT ON

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16,

Their new importation of

Paris Costumes,

Comprising all the Latest Novelties in

Walking,
Carriage,
Dinner, and
Evening Dresses,

Together with a Superb Selection of

Paris Cloaks and
English Walking Jackets,
FRENCH PATTERN HATS,
Millinery Goods and Furs.

The Ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine on the above date.

Dress Trimmings

OUR FALL SPECIALTY.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE BY THIS HOUSE.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—to close the business; the stock, fixtures, and good-will of the clothing establishment No. 1,1[illegible] Broadway, near 26th st., formerly owned by Messrs. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have made LARGE ADDITIONS to their stock of

CARPETS AND CARPETINGS,

Displaying one of the LARGEST COLLECTIONS of RICH and ELEGANT FABRICS *ever produced*, consisting of

Axminster,
Aubusson,
Indian,
Persian,
and Berlin

CARPETS

In ONE PIECE, *choice and superb coloring.*

They will offer a LARGE and COMPLETE LINE in

French Moquettes,
Axminsters,
Royal Wiltons,
Crossley Velvets,
Brussels, and
Tapestries,

In the LATEST DESIGNS and NEWEST STYLES.

A large assortment of

Tapestries,

Embracing SOME CHOICE PATTERNS, at

$1 10 Per Yard.

Napier Matting,

A NEW ARTICLE, particularly adapted to the furnishing of public buildings and places of popular resort.

Extra Heavy English Oil-Cloths,
Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpeting,
China Matting, Rugs, Mats, &c.

They will also offer an IMMENSE STOCK of

Housekeeping Goods,

LINENS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES, &c.
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
All goods, when required, *made, marked, and finished at short notice.*

They will present the LATEST NOVELTIES in

Upholstery Goods,

CAREFULLY SELECTED, EMBRACING NEW DESIGNS IN
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS,
TAPESTRIES, REPS, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TAMBOURED, BRUSSELS,
GUIPURE AND NOTTINGHAM

Curtains

In NEW DESIGNS. An *unsurpassed selection of the choicest and most magnificent Fabrics.*

LACE BED-SPREADS and PILLOW-SHAMS to match.
EMBROIDERED TABLE and PIANO-COVERS, &c.

The attention of their friends and customers is respectfully requested.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, a VARIETY of RELIABLE MAKES in

Lyons Black Silks,

INCLUDING
PONSON'S "ALCAZAR,"
BONNET'S "CYCLOPS,"
"CASHMERE DU RHONE,"
"DRAP DE MILAN,"
and "CASHMERE SUBLIME,"
which have been *manufactured expressly for their retail sales.*

They will offer EXCELLENT QUALITIES of

Black Silk

At $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard, which are *unsurpassed for cheapness.*

LARGE ADDITIONS have been made to the already ELEGANT COLLECTION of

Plain Silks,

Which is now COMPLETE IN STAPLE and FASHIONABLE COLORINGS, at $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50 to $4 per yard. The SAME SHADE ATTAINABLE *in all qualities.*

Fancy Silks,

They will also open a LARGE STOCK OF Black and White, small and medium

Striped Silks,

At 90c. and $1 per yard.

Colored Fancy Stripes,

At $1 and $1 25 per yard.

Also a quantity of NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES

Camayeux and Fancy Chenes,

At $1 25 per yard, *unusually good value.*

ATTENTION is *specially called* to their LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Lyons and German Black and Colored VELVETS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
NEW SHADES IN COLORS *made to match Dress Silks*, cut bias, from $3 per yard upward.

Bargains

IN 28-INCH LYONS

Cloaking Velvets

Will be offered at $9 50 and $10 50 per yard.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—IN PAMPHLET FORM, A [illegible] description of the CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, and TREATMENT of DYSPEPSIA, LIVER and STOMACH [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

LACES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Have just received a fine selection of Beaded Trimming Laces,
in "BLOND," "GUIPURE," and "YAK."
BEADED GUIPURE AND SPANISH NETS,
for JACKETS AND APRONS.
BEADED LACE CAPES, SPANISH SCARFS, &c.

PARIS NOVELTIES

"REAL VALENCIENNES" and "ITALIAN LACES" in
"CAPES," "FICHUS,"
"COLLARETTES," "JABOTS," &c.

A choice assortment of
FRENCH EMB'D LINEN AND LINEN AND VAL. LACE SETS, &c.,
in NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS.
SCOLLOPED, EMBROIDERED,
HEMSTITCHED BORDERS, in various designs.
INITIAL AND COLORED BORDERED LAWN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
A fine line of
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
to match all widths.

Just opened,
12,000 PARIS EMB'D DOUBLE LINEN CHEMISE BANDS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICE.
A full assortment of the NEWEST STYLE RUFFLINGS now open.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

PARTICULAR attention is called to their immense stock of RICH AND MEDIUM-PRICED

Mourning Dress Goods.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
"COURTAULDS," ENGLISH CRAPES,
HENRIETTA, TAMESE, CREPE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IMPERIAL SERGES, BARPOOR, ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, DELAINES, &c.
All qualities and widths in
"CASHMERES," "MERINOES," "DRAP D'ETE,"
"CACHIMER SICILLIENNES," and FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR.

Also,

a fine selection of
BLACK and WHITE and GRAY MATERIALS,
FOR LIGHT MOURNING.
MOURNING HDKFS., CRAPE and MUSLIN SETS,
RUFFLINGS, CRAPE VEILS, SCARFS, &c.
N. B.—MOURNING SUITS, ready made or to order at 24 hours' notice.

Gentlemen's and Youths' FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

A full and complete stock of all the latest styles of
FANCY AND STAPLE FABRICS,
for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
AT VERY LOW PRICES. Now open.
N. B.—Linen and Muslin Shirts, Dressing Gowns, and Smoking Jackets, made to order and fit warranted.

HOTEL AND FAMILY FURNISHING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are prepared to offer the largest and best assorted stock of
BED AND FAMILY LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
LINEN AND COTTON PILLOW CASINGS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS,
of all the most APPROVED MAKES.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

complete in every detail,
AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
offering unusual inducements to PURCHASERS, to which an inspection is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—"SHEETS," "PILLOW-CASES," and "SHAMS," ready-made and to order.

FALL CARPETINGS

New Designs, 1874.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open for inspection their FALL SUPPLY of NEW STYLES IN RICH CARPETINGS, of the most approved fabrics, styles, and colorings, many of which are EXCLUSIVE, and SPECIALLY manufactured to match the NEWEST WALL DECORATIONS and UPHOLSTERY.

Large Reductions in the Prices

of LAST SEASON'S IMPORTATION have been made, to which the attention of close buyers is respectfully called.

IMPORTATION OF FALL UPHOLSTERY. 1874.

SATIN DAMASKS,
PLAIN SATINS,
"BOURETTE LAMPAS,"
"JAPANESE" CACHEMIRS,
"PERSIAN" TAPESTRIES,
TAPESTRY BOURETTE,
FIGURED VELOURS,

BROCATELLES,
SILK and WOOL POPLINS,
BROCHE TAPESTRIES,
WOOL and STRIPED TERRIES.

Particular attention is called to the unsurpassed and choice selection of the latest novelties in

WINDOW DRAPERIES,

LACE, GUIPURE, MUSLIN, LENO,
and NOTTINGHAM CURTINS,
"JACQUARD" DRAPERY MUSLINS,
CRETONNES,
SATTEENS, SERGES, and DAMASK TWILLS,
GILT and BLACK-WALNUT CORNICES,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

The particular attention of parties furnishing HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., is called to the above complete and varied stock, which will be found well worthy of an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, corner 19th st.
NEW-YORK.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

MACY'S.	GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT for
MACY'S.	Fancy and Dry Goods,
MACY'S.	Housekeeping and House-Furnishing Goods
MACY'S.	Crockery and Glass-ware, &c.
MACY'S.	Our Fall importations of European goods are arriving, and our customers will find our counters
MACY'S.	Daily Supplied
MACY'S.	With the newest and best French, English, and German
MACY'S.	Novelties and Staples
MACY'S.	At the very lowest possible prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14th st. and 6th av.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.,
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS
NOW READY.
Open until 7 P. M. every day.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN FOUR-story house, between 30th and 37th sts., and 6th and Madison avs., stating dimensions, lowest price, &c. Address WM. BOGARDUS, No. 108 West 29th st. No notice will be taken of communications where particulars are not stated.

DESIRABLE LOTS IN THE UPPER PART of New-York, or near Prospect Park, wanted in exchange for good New-York tenement property. Send full particulars to J. N. WYCKOFF & Co., No. 21 Park row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, where the owner would board as an equivalent for rent, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 121 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8TH ST. and 8th av. Established in 1850. Open daily from [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

BLOOM'S GRAND OPENING.

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends, patrons, and the public in general, that our grand opening for the Fall and Winter season will take place on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT

Having greatly enlarged our present establishment, and added to it the adjoining building, No. 340, we are now fully prepared to offer every inducement to purchasers.

We always make it a special rule to keep none but first-class goods, at the very lowest market value, and have made arrangements to receive direct all through the season the leading novelties of the European markets, and are already in receipt from our European buyer of choice designs in Laces, Trimmings, Passementeries, Fringes, Feathers, Flowers, rare Birds, Hats and Bonnets, Millinery, &c.

Our assortment of

GENUINE KID GLOVES

is unsurpassed in shades, quality, and price.

Job lots of Lupin's two-button Kids, 50c.

Better quality two-button Kids, 75c.

Extra quality two-button Kids, 95c.

Our seamless Gloves, the best in the world; EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Our Hosiery Department contains all that can be desired in all the best makes and styles at prices to suit the most economical.

CORSETS.

We have added to our Ladies' Furnishing Department a most complete line of Ladies' and Children's Corsets, cut and made in the most scientific manner, and guaranteed to be the most perfect in fit ever offered in this market, at prices far below all others.

Our line of black and colored Silk velvets is most complete in shades and quality. Prices speak for themselves.

SATINS

in all the newest evening shades, at greatly reduced prices. Black and colored Trimmings. Silks, all grades.

Our well-known Underwear Department has long been established as second to none in the City, and needs no further comment.

We have greatly enlarged our Children's Suit Department, including the most complete assortment of Infant's Wear.

Ladies' and Children's French Caps, in latest designs. Novelties in Overdresses, Fichus, Capes, Sleeveless Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Ruchings, Collars, and Sleeves. French Jewelry, Paris and Vienna Fans, Wenck's celebrated Perfume, and thousands of other Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

BLOOM'S,

NO. 338 AND 340 BOWERY,

between Bond and Great Jones sts., one block east of Broadway.

The most convenient place for shopping. The Third, Fourth, Lexington, and Madison avenue cars pass the door.

James McCreery & Co.

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

Positively the sole importers of the

"Cachemire Sublime De Novi"

BLACK SILK.

Soft, brilliant satin finish, will not crack, and, owing to its freedom from oily substances, will not wear shiny as soon as any other make of Black Silk; $1 80, $2 $2 25, and $2 50 per yard.

Popular makes of

Black Dress and Trimming Silks

At $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

COLORED SILKS! COLORED SILKS!

The largest and best selected stock of colors ever exhibited by the trade. 24-inch Colored Heavy Gros Grain Silk, $2; good value at $2 50, $2 25, worth $3.

TRIMMING SILKS and COLORS, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Sept. 17.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Sept. 19.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES....................Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA....................Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS....................Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL....................Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Oct. 1
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP,
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, 32 by 65 and 35 feet extension, No. 7 West 57th. (wide street,) a bargain; also Nos. 12 East 63d, 24 West 58th, 18 East 57th, 19, 26, and 41 West 56th, 28 East 55th, 18 West 53d, 31 and 24 West 52d sts.; others $20,000 to $60,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27 foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY TWENTY-FOOT house for sale very reasonably, on 31st st., near Madison av.; it is handsomely fitted up, having been improved at a large expense by the owner, who now finds it incapacious for his own use.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, in perfect order; situate in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars. Inquire of JAMES S. PARSHALL on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—ON 29TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., front and rear buildings, size 33x100, leased for $2,450 per year; price $21,000. A desirable 6th av. store property; lot 25x100; price $32,000. A fine private house in Ninth Ward; price $16,000.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th av.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH ST., JUST EAST OF 5TH av., an elegant first-class four-story brown-stone full-size house; contains all modern improvements, hard-wood finish, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THIRTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—FOR sale an elegant first-class four-story brick house, with brown-stone trimmings; house 25x65, and extension; lot 25x100. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 EAST 47TH ST.; 25x75x100.5; four stories, high stoop, Portland stone; cabinet finish; first-class in every respect; built by Matthew, Byrnes, Esq. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

$20,000 TO LEND, IN ONE SUM, ON bond and mortgage or first-class improved New-York or Brooklyn property.
J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY MODERN house for sale on 44th street, just east of 5th av.; price only $35,000. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

STABLE FOR SALE.
31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., a first-class brick stable for sale, 25x80x100. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A three-story and basement brown-stone-front house; all improvements; size of house, 21x45x100; on Carlton av., between De Kalb and Lafayette avs.; fine location; will be sold at a bargain, or leased for a number of years. For particulars apply to JARVIS CARMAN, No. 115 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—AN ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, on South Oxford st., near Washington Park; house, 22x50; all improvements; frescoed throughout, and in complete order; will be sold reasonable. For particulars apply to JARVIS CARMAN, No. 115 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN; A THREE-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house, on State st., near Hoyt st.; house is in perfect order; size of house, 20x42; lot, 100; all improvements; fine location; this house will be sold at a bargain. For particulars and permit apply to JARVIS CARMAN, No. 115 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

$3,500 WILL BUY, (LITTLE CASH REquired,) $30 per month will rent Lynch st., near Bedford av., five two-story high-stoop subcellar seven-room houses; gas, water, heater, marble mantels, &c.; near ferries. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace-heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, and coachman's rooms; all the requisite outbuildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits; magnificent views and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Hohokus; no nuisances, no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE WESTERN FARMING land, "in 80 or 160 acre tracts;" 2,000 acres in Sauk County, Wis., near depot at Kilburn City; 120 acres in Elkhart County, Ind.; 200 acres in Massac County, Ill.; 160 acres in Benton County, Minn. All near towns and railroad stations. Price from $8 to $15 an acre. For further information apply to
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th av.

SITE FOR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Eighty acres, sprout and timber, lying within 100 rods of depot in Patchogue, Long Island; part can be sold off in building lots; high, rolling land, bordering on a splendid trout-pond of twenty acres; in sight of Great Oyster Bay. For beauty of location it can't be beat. Price $50 per acre; quarter down, balance on time. Address A. J. HINDS, Patchogue, Long Island.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON REASONABLE terms at Roselle, N. J., forty-three minutes from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The lots front on Washington, 5th and 6th avenues. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM for sale—Price, $18,000, or will exchange for a house worth about $40,000, between 40th and 59th sts., Madison and 6th avs. Apply to I. T. PORTOR, corner 47th st. and 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.

D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers,

No. 6 Pine st., New-York,

will sell, in about ten days, by order of Executors of the estate of C. W. Thomas, deceased,

AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON

valuable lots and buildings near the station, fronting on Washington av. and Broadway, all commanding extensive views.

Maps will be in readiness within a few days.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
Nos. 21 Park row and 37 Nassau st.
MONDAY, Sept. 14,
ON THE PREMISES AT
BARTOW,
PELHAM TOWNSHIP, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
A NEW VILLAGE ON LINE OF
HARLEM BRANCH OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.
GRAND OPENING SALE AND FIRST CHOICE OF
300 SPLENDID LOTS
around the new depot. Water-fronts on Pelham Bay, high lands, overlooking the Sound, fifty-three minutes from business centres, and seven miles from New-York centre, with commutation less than stage fare. Free excursion, leaving New-York at 10:45 A. M. Collation. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, &c. Sale absolute. Maps, tickets, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS FULLY-FURNISHED houses to rent, adjoining or near 5th av.: Large wide house, Madison square; 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., twenty-eight rooms; large wide house, Gramercy park; 2d av., near 13th st., twenty-six rooms; large wide house, East 29th st.; 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 46th st., adjoining 5th av.; 20th st., adjoining 5th av.; 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 17th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 28th st., near 9th av., three story; 32d st., near 5th av.; 35th st., adjoining Park av.; 42d st., near 6th av.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
Large double house, 30th st.; West 49th st., near Broadway, $3,500; East 49th st., near 5th av., $3,600; West 46th st., near 5th av., $4,000; East 26th st., near Madison av., $2,000; West 50th st., near 6th av., $1,600; West 32d st., near 6th av., $1,200; West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., $2,500; West 25th st., near 6th av., $1,500; West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., $4,000; West 29th st., near 5th av., $4,500; West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs., $2,000; West 47th st., near 5th av., $3,500. And many other furnished and unfurnished houses.
J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 114 EAST 38TH ST., NEAR PARK av., immediate possession, three-story brown-stone house, one of the handiest locations in the City; all improvements and in perfect order; will be rented right to a responsible party; can be seen Monday from 1 to 4 P. M.; all particulars. H. MCKENNA, No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th sts.

A FAMILY OF THREE HAVING A HOUSE ON the Hudson, a short distance from City, would divide expenses with a small family for the Fall and Winter. Address Winter, Box No. 127 Times Office.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house to let, No. 10 East 30th st., near 5th av.; private family; with or without carpets. Apply on premises, or office, No. 31 Crosby st.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high stoop house to let; all improvements; newly oil-painted; rent low for balance of year. Apply on premises, No. 227 East 38th st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ONE OF THE BEST [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Large, substantial, and completely-furnished house, twenty-two rooms, to let to a responsible party at a very moderate rent; would lease for two or three years; part of rent taken in board if agreeable; possession given immediately, furniture sold to parties if desired. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; it will be let low to a strictly private family; for terms and permit to see house apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining Fifth, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. G. W. FANNING, No. 52 Bleecker st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY AND high-stoop house No. 247 East 13th st., desirably located, with modern improvements and well arranged for a large family. Apply on the premises from 9 to 12.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED DWELLINGS to let in New-York City wanted for immediate demand. Send full particulars to J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

A DESIRABLE STORE TO LET ON 6TH AV., above 41st st.—Well adapted for the coal or real estate, or any light business; possession any time.
J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

Loan for $2,000,000

FOR THE

Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1892.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES,
Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT,
Attorney General.

TEN PER CENT. WESTERN SECURITIES

A few choice lots,

FOR SALE BY
SAUNDERS & HARDENBERGH,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the [illegible] day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to [illegible], both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] RAILROAD [illegible]
No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, [illegible]

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF [illegible] this day been declared on [illegible] [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Opens its thirty-second year Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

Ten students were admitted to college from this Institute in June last. (See circular, page 36.)

All elementary and higher academical branches are thoroughly taught in Junior, Middle, Senior, and Post graduate Departments.

Prof. AKIN instructs in mathematics, commercial branches, and natural science; Prof. DIEFENDORFF in Latin, Greek, English literature, and history; Profs. GAULIER, SCHEIKLER, RAMOS, WASSERCHEID, WILEY, STANTON, COMBS, and PALMER respectively in French, German, Spanish, drawing, elocution, penmanship, spelling, reading, geography, grammar, &c.

LOCATION unsurpassed for attractiveness and accessibility from all parts of New-York and suburban places.

The building, erected expressly for the Institute and the residence of the Principal, (who can be seen day or evening,) is admirably constructed, and furnished for the convenience and comfort of teachers and pupils.

Reference of a few of its patrons:

Hon. A. Klamroth,
Hon. P. H. Jones,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. Sam'l Hall,
Charles Bliven,
J. W. Dowling, M.D.,
John Roach, (Morgan Iron Works,)
Rob't Bonner,
Isaac Odell, (No. 93 Wall st.,)
Benj. L. Brigg,
P. S. Halstead,
John M. Tilford,
Geo. C. Hallett,
Royal E. Deane,
J. Elliott Condict,
Jacob S. Browne,
Joseph Cornell,
Alexis Godillott,
Frank Green,
Wm. A. Leggett,
R. M. Funkhouser,
Erasmus Sterling,
Aaron Hardman,
Fred. H. Stege,
Edw'd C. Gregory,
Wm. H. Hall,
Alpheus Freeman.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY,
No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WHO INTEND to send young gentlemen to Germany to be educated will find it to their interest to apply to Dr. Strümpel, Wolfenbüttel, Duchy of Brunswick. Wolfenbüttel, in near proximity to the Harz Mountains, and very healthily situated, possesses superior educational advantages, and is renowned for the purity of its German.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REOPEN Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MME. GAZZANIGA AND SIG. ALBITES WILL commence to give lessons in all branches of singing at their college of music, No. 5 West 14th st., west of 5th av. There will be a special class of vocal reading under Prof. Couterno.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church No. 114 East 35th st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 49th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLAVERACK [illegible] at Claverack [illegible] ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1620.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st. Address by letter until Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROUGH instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

NO. 149 WEST 12TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen, with or without board; references required.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown College, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.—Arithmetic, Book-keeping, higher Mathematics, Correspondence; twenty-four Writing lessons, $2 50; backward persons taught privately; ladies' department.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES and delicate children; daily exercises in light gymnastics and vocal culture. This French, German, and English boarding and day school opens Sept. 21.
SARAH D. HENDRICK, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS KEHL, TEACHER OF GERMAN, HAVING returned from the country, is prepared to resume her lessons. Prices moderate. At No. 222 West 40th st.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A FEW ENERGETIC TEACHERS WANTED for well-managed Mission Sunday-school, (Episcopal;) number of children limited only by number of teachers; very accessible. Address S. S. T., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires to establish a school in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH GERMAN AND French, for Ohio; salary, $400, and board; also a lady for French, German, and music for vicinity of New-York; ladies also for French only. Call immediately at Mrs. MITCHELL'S TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers recommended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY WITH UNEXceptionable references desires a position as daily governess to attend a class of young children in New-York or Brooklyn; rudiments of French, German, and music, if required. Address A. S., P. O. Box No. 666, New-York.

A LADY OF HIGHEST CULTURE, SPEAKing French and Spanish to perfection, desires a position to give lessons for her board in either language. For particulars apply to Mrs. Mitchell's Searcher's Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, QUALIfied to teach English, French, Latin, and music, desires a situation in a school or family. Address SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO engage good teachers of the modern languages will find a number of capable and reliable Professors at Mrs. MITCHELL'S Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence as a teacher would like a situation in a school in the City; good references. Address S. M. F., *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS VISITING governess, assistant teacher, (in English branches,) organist, or music teacher. Address C. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 114 EAST 18TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms on parlor, second, and third floors, with first-class board, for families or gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.
One elegant furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to let, to families or single gentlemen for the Winter; board unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first class in all its appointments.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.
A private family will rent, with board, a few desirable rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.,
Between 6th av. and Broadway, comfortable, clean, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen, with good table; references required.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on third floor, to let with board for the season. Also, desirable single rooms. Table first-class. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273,
Between 29th and 30th sts.; second floor handsomely furnished, to let with strictly first-class board.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.
A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

5TH AV., NO. 293.
Mrs. HALL is prepared to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.
An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms: references exchanged.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.
Furnished apartments with board; private table if desired; rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.
Mrs. A. E. CHEETHAM has one suite and one square room to offer, with board.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs.—A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms to let; also hall rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 WEST 27TH ST., OPPOSITE COLEMAN house, large well-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, near to first-class restaurants; reference.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 583 6th av., Everett Library Rooms. Register established nine years.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen requiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLY or en suite, with or without board, at No. 29 West 15th st., near 5th av.; house quiet; references required.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—Large dining-room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; to be rented with board. Reference.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, WITH BOARD, WEST 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address MIDDLETON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE FOR A DENTIST; also other rooms handsomely furnished, without board. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table. Apply at No. 14 Irving place, corner of 15th st.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 5th av.—To let, second floor of three or four large rooms, with or without private table.

PLEASANT ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED; EN suite or single; without board; family private. No. 45 East 9th st.

NO. 30 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS SINGLY OR en suite for the Winter.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms to let, with or without private table.

46TH ST., NO. 19 EAST.—FRONT ROOM TO let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD-FLOOR ROOM for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 85 MADISON AV.—ONE SUITE OR SECond floor; also other desirable rooms, with board.

NO. 128 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 5th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.
The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 257, BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Second floor, large and handsomely furnished; also, rooms on 3d and 4th floors, with good table, for two young couples, or gentlemen, who would appreciate a social and pleasant home, and willing to pay a fair price for genteel accommodations; 15 minutes from Bowling green; convenient to 7th and 8th avs., and Bleecker st., and the new 14th st. cars, from 7th av. direct to Broadway.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, OR WITH BREAKfast only, a small parlor and bedroom adjoining, second floor, in a very pleasant and well-furnished house, occupied by an English family of two, where every comfort, cleanliness and quiet can be found at a very moderate price by persons of undoubted respectability; also a single bedroom; French and German spoken. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

NICE LARGE SECOND-STORY FURNISHED room, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, for two young gentlemen, with partial meals if desired; no other boarders; pleasant house and neighborhood. Inquire at E. A. CONKLING'S coal and wood office, corner Prospect and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM—FOR GENtleman and wife, or gentlemen; also a back parlor and extension, in a complete, nicely furnished, cosy private house; all improvements; plenty of closet room; few boarders; table and rooms must be seen to be appreciated. No. 96 East 10th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passageway with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor of first-class house in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., L. T., Box No. 131, *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN THEIR own house, located in 34th st., near Park av., will let second floor, furnished, with private table; or to a party of gentlemen, with or without breakfast; accommodations first class. Address E. K. L., Box No. 1,539, Post Office.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLEmen of quiet habits, a back parlor nicely furnished, without board; convenient to the different lines of cars, and also to the Twelfth Street Station of the elevated road. Address M. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFFERing very desirable suites of apartments with private table; one parlor floor from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; also, a suite from Nov. 1, for the season, and others very choice for immediate or future occupancy.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THE vicinity of 5th av. and 22d st., have a handsomely-furnished second floor, consisting of four rooms and bath-room, to let, with private table, to adults only; references exchanged. Address Box No. 298 Post Office.

ELEGANT FLOORS WITH PRIVATE TAble.—Also suits for families; furnished rooms, with and without board; all locations; list prices, &c., free; any want can be supplied. HOME GAZETTE BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—Two parlors, with bedrooms attached, hot and cold water, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; also, small rooms; house first class; breakfast, if desired; private family; reference.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor, with private table; spacious apartments, handsomely furnished, bath, &c.; references given and required. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

CHILDREN BOARDERS WANTED.
At Hoboken, opposite the Park, by a widow; large yard, bath, and all home comforts; references exchanged. Address Mrs. CROON, No. 86 5th st., Hoboken.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A second floor, three or five rooms, handsomely furnished; replete with every convenience for a family; private table. Address "HOME," *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, one with small hall room connected; very pleasantly located, with all conveniences, to let with first-class board at No. 67 West 19th st.; highest references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ONE ELEGANT SECond floor, en-suite or separately, in private house; never before rented; also two rooms on third floor. Private table if desired. No. 359 West 23d st.

A.—CHOICE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms offered to gentlemen, with board, by a private family, near Windsor Hotel. Address O. M., Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO transient or permanent parties; singly or en suite; first-class modern improvements; every accommodation; to gentlemen only. W. E. PALMER, No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 448 WEST 20TH ST., THE CHOICE OF two or three rooms; handsomely furnished rooms, and use of croquet; table to a select party, near Elevated Railroad depot.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, desiring board for the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 264 West 23d st.; location central; house first class in every respect.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 406 West 22d st., will accommodate a family or three or four gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board; references required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 116.—A large fourth-floor room, front, to let, with board; suitable for two gentlemen; also, hall-room on third floor; highest references.

NO. 138 SECOND AV.—THIRD FLOOR TO LET with or without board, suitable for family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; reference.

NO. 215 EAST 15TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms on third floor, and unexceptionable board; dinner at 1 o'clock; also rooms for gentlemen; best of references.

NO. 16 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT square, near East 17th st.—Fine large furnished rooms, with board, in a French family.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Superior accommodations, consisting of one or two entire floors, rooms all light and airy, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.—FAMILIES wishing to make arrangements for rooms, with board, can find superior accommodations at Nos. 106 and 128 East 23d st.

ANYONE WISHING ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, in West 23d st., will do well to address Reasonable, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST.—OPPOSITE TILDEN Park, handsomely furnished rooms for families, with or without private table; also single rooms; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR OWN house, have a few rooms to let, without board, to one or two gentlemen. Address R. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, newly furnished, with board. References.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; also, suite on parlor floor, with private table; reference exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, also front basement; house and location strictly first class; references required. No. 15 East 46th st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Newly and elegantly furnished rooms en suite, with first-class private table. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 101 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with board, a second story front room, with ample closets; also, a third-story back room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE FLOOR, ENtire or in suites, with first-class table; also two front rooms on fourth floor; references exchanged.

$12 PER WEEK FOR TWO THIRD FLOOR front rooms; all conveniences; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD FOR HIMself, wife, and son in a private family; location above 35th st. preferred. Any communication addressed HOME, Box No. 2,768 Post Office, will be treated as confidential.

A LADY WANTS BOARD AND TWO CONNECTING rooms, fire, hot and cold water, from Oct. 1, near 23d st and 6th av.; references exchanged. Address G. H. B., *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MONTCLAIR.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board, may be obtained for the Fall or Winter, in a private family, ten minutes' walk from depot. Address Box No. 171 Post Office, Montclair, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, AUCTIONEER.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—REGULAR semi-monthly auction sale of new and second-hand carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, matting, window-shades, &c., &c., MONDAY, Sept. 14, at 10:30 A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF W. S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 465 Broome st., on the 23d day of September, at 10 A. M., 383 pounds human hair, [illegible] balance of stock in trade of W. S. Belden, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ILMA DI MURSKA INAUGURAL CONCERTS.
GRAND CONCERT SEASON 1874-5, COMMENCING AT STEINWAY HALL, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
And on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2, Sept. 26.
Mr. D. DE VIVO has the honor to announce that he has concluded arrangements with the famous Hungarian Nightingale,
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA,
For a GRAND CONCERT TOUR of the United States and Canada for the season of 1874-5.

In presenting this unexampled cantatrice in the Concert-room, Mr. De Vivo feels assured that little need be said of her merits as an artist, nor of the brilliant achievements she has made in opera and in the Philharmonic concert. These have passed into musical history, and are already too well known to need rehearsal now. Her originality, versatility, magnetic power of delineation, as well as the phenomenal range, flexibility, and quality of her voice, have placed her in the front rank of her profession and made her the legitimate successor of Jenny Lind.

Her advent in this country, last season, was but a repetition of the triumphs that had attended her efforts in the Old World.

Mlle. DI MURSKA now comes into a new field of artistic action—the CONCERT-ROOM—and it is certain that there, as on the lyric stage, she will become the reigning queen, supplying the place left vacant by the death of the lamented Parepa-Rosa. Her large and varied repertoire—representing the truest schools of classicism, as well as the best works of Italian, French, German, and English operatic composers—will afford her ample opportunity to please the various tastes of the music-loving public.

Her intention this season is to make the CONCERT-ROOM a permanent institution, such as is needed in this country, and all efforts will be made by the manager to insure complete success. Mr. De Vivo refers to his past managerial career as an earnest of what he will do in the future, and assures his patrons that he will endeavor to retain their good opinion by unremitting efforts to deserve it.

Mlle. DI MURSKA will be assisted by eminent talent, among whom are
Mlle. TERESA CARRENO,
the distinguished pianist, whose fame as an artist has been well proved by her popularity.
Signor FERRANTI,
the famous popular buff, whose artistic and humorous efforts have been received with so much favor.
M. SAURET,
the young violinist, whose brilliant execution has received the commendation of press and public.
Signor GAETANO BRAGA,
the celebrated violoncello virtuoso and composer, who will make his first appearance in America. One of the most distinguished pupils and disciples of Mercadante, and one of the favorite musicians of the Court of Louis Napoleon, and in addition to being a phenomenal performer, he has also composed several works of genuine merit. He will introduce several of his brilliant compositions.

Mr. DE VIVO has also effected arrangements with Mr MAX STRAKOSCH to present to the public one of the LEADING TENORS of the Italian Opera Troupe, whose name will be shortly advertised.
Signor EDUARDO MARZO,
the most able accompanist, lately with Patti and Mario concerts, Musical Director.
The sale of seats for the evening concert and the matinée will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Door open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the engagement of the eminent comedian,
Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
who will appear
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 14 and 15,
in the final representations, at present of
OUR CLERKS,
OFF THE LINE, and
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
TOOLE in THREE CHARACTERS and THREE SONGS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16,
Will be presented the celebrated drama writen expressly for Mr. TOOLE, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
DEARER THAN LIFE.
MICHAEL GARNER, { His original character, as acted by him over 800 times.... } J. L. TOOLE
Lucy Garner { Specially engaged for the character.... } Miss JONE BURKE
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 13,
Mr. MORTIMER M. SHELLEY'S
Historical Masonic Pictures,
THE MYSTERIES OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
The descriptive lecture by
Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
Also,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
with ORGAN accompaniment, and the following eminent talent,
Mr. JOHN CLARK,
The celebrated basso profundo,
Mr. JOHN M. LORETS, Jr.,
the eminent composer and organist.
Miss CLARA LELAND, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE O. ELLARD, Tenor.
Mr. GEORGE SWEET, Baritone.
Mr. WM. M. CLARK, Accompanist.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, Sept. 14.

EVENING AT 8. UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT.	AFTERNOON AT 2. LADY OF LYONS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
M. J. M. LAFFLIN,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,
IN HIS LIVING STATUES.
SEPT. 21.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 5th av.
Reproduction of the genuine French
CAN-CAN,
with all its attractive features as first presented in this City by
MLLE. DELACOUR AND TROUPE,
who will reappear MONDAY, Sept. 14.
MME. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS
in a new and varied programme.
Matinée TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BEFORE YOU MAKE ANY ENGAGEMENTS with a French teacher, take a lesson free and judge my system. All pupils speak. Address MUSTOPHA, *Times* Up town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DISpose of his horses, carriage, and harness, consisting of a pair of stylish, light built, black horses, 15½ hands; sound, kind, and gentle; a two-seat curtain rockaway, built by Lawrence, in excellent order, and but little used; also, a set of light double harness by Dunscomb; will be sold together or separately. Apply to JAMES, at livery stable, No. 121 West 23d st., or at Nos. 54 and 56 White st.

PET PONY FOR SALE.—WARRANTED SOUND and kind in all harness; can be driven by the most timid child; also wagon and harness in order; will sell very cheap. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

STABLE, NO. 38 EAST 40TH ST., TO RENT reasonably; six stalls and cow stall; rooms on second floor; stable 25x75 feet. Address F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR IN part; six stalls; desirable accommodations. No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 Fifth av.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET IN 54TH ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.; in fine order. Inquire at No. 681 6th av., corner 39th st.

HORSE BLANKETS, BROWN, GRAY BLANkets. ANDREW LESTER & CO., from No. 103 Chambers st. to No. 371 Broadway.

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THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.
C. T. JONES & NORTON.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway, New-York. Fifty suites of rooms in new addition, 29th st., for families, from $45 to $125 per week, with all improvements. Sixty-five rooms for gentlemen remaining permanently, $21 per week and upward. Transient rates $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WEST-END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON.—Open throughout the year; first class and new; a most desirable hotel for families during the Fall and Winter seasons, directly accessible by drive, by rail, and steamer. CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

HOTEL BRANTING, CORNER OF MADISON av. and 58th st.; house new, handsomely furnished, and kept on American plan; superior accommodations for families; elevator and all improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES AND TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities. Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:45. Saturday matinée at 1:30 P. M.
LAST WEEK OF MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON IN JANE EYRE.
The management announce that, in obedience to arrangements long since made, they are compelled to withdraw the beautiful play,
JANE EYRE,
in the height of its success. It will be repeated every evening this week and at Saturday matinée, Sept. 19.

"The representation of JANE EYRE is absolutely perfect."—*New-York Staats Zeitung.*

Characters by Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Hattie Thorpe, Adele Clarke, little Laura Thorpe, De Lacy, and Wilde, Messrs. Frederic Robinson, A. D. Bradley, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, F. E. Lamb, and W. H. Wilder.

In consequence of the great preparations necessary to secure a perfect representation, the production of Messrs. Feuillet & Rent's thrilling play,
THE SPHINX,
has been deferred until MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, when it will be given for the first time in this country with new and magnificent scenery, elegant costumes, rich and beautiful appointments and properties, and with the
STRONGEST CAST
with which a play has ever been produced in America. The distribution of characters will include the names of the following artists:
Miss Clara Morris, Miss Charlotte Thompson,
Miss Roberta Norwood, Mr. Fred. Robinson,
Mr. John Parselle, Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. F. F. Mackay,
Mr. Claude Burroughs.
The sale of seats will commence at the box-office on Monday, Sept. 14, at 8 A. M.
_ SATURDAY, Sept. 19, FIFTH and LAST MATINEE of JANE EYRE.
☞ The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of performances.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE
MM. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LA
PRINCESSE
DE
TREBIZONDE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
and Offenbach's new and mirthful Opera Bouffe,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE,
which will be repeated
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE, Sept. 19, at 1:30.
Mlle. AIMEE as LE PRINCE RAPHAEL,
in which character she has created an immense furore,
supported by
Mlles. MINELLY, KID, GANDON,
MM. DUPLAN, DUBOUCHET, DEBERR, GUYOT.
New scenery, new properties, new appointments.
New costumes, made expressly in Paris.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Conductor..........M. VAN GHELE
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
GRAND TREBIZONDE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
GRAND OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874.
After careful preparation,
MARK TWAIN'S
MARK TWAIN'S
MARK TWAIN'S
American drama,
GILDED AGE,
GILDED AGE,
in five acts, with
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS.
Box-office open Monday from 8 till 4.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13,
TENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
will be produced the beautiful drama of
DEBORAH;
or, THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONG.
Also, the Society Drama of
PASSION'S PERILS!
Popular prices of admission, 10, 25, and 50 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14,
first appearance here of the beautiful equestrian actress,
Mlle. SANYEAH,
as MAZEPPA, in the great spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Second week of the Society Drama entitled
PASSION'S PERILS!

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 13, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
EIGHTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Private boxes $1 and $2, according to location.

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PRICE 10 CENTS.
The wittiest and most amusing periodical of the day
Subscription, $4 per annum.
DEATH OF MR. BOUCICAULT.
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Full and Authentic Account of the Ceremony.
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Mr. Boucicault Plays a Hoax on His Friends.
The Arcadian also contains reviews of recent books; bright and interesting correspondence from Philadelphia, London, and Paris.
To be had at the news stands, or at the offices, No. 83 Nassau st., New-York.

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IMMENSE SUCCESS.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
The most beautiful theatre in the world.

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For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
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BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
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FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK. President.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 4, East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st., at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.
STEAMER "SAPPHO"
leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM.
Under the management of Matt Morgan,
OPENS TO-MORROW EVENING.
The following is the splendid programme:
PARIS BY NIGHT.
LECTURES ON SALT LAKE CITY AND LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.
PROMENADE CONCERTS,
in which the following eminent artists will appear:
Mme. Annie Kemp-Bowler,
Mr. Tom Bartleman,
Miss LILLIE ANDREWS,
Mr. Charles Pyke,
Miss Jennie Morgan,
Mme. Amilie Gilbert.
Conductor, Mr. J. A. EMIDY,
PARIS IN FLAMES.
MASKS AND FACES.
Miss Angie Schott,
Ye Doleful Tragedie of Punch and Judy, for the Little Folks.
THE DEVIL'S GORGE AND CAVERNS.
The Sibyl's Cave.
Dolores, the Gypsy.
GRAND ORGAN RECITALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.
Moore's Melodies Illustrated with Music and Painting.
The Beautiful Ballads sung by Miss JENNIE MORGAN and Mme. Emilie Gilbert.
The Pictures were painted by MATT MORGAN.
Admission $1; no extras.
Doors open at 7:30.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
THE SCHOOL
FOR
SCANDAL.
The remodeled version of Sheridan's great comedy,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Sir Peter Teazle..........Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Sir Oliver Surface..........Mr. WM. DAVIDGE
Sir Benjamin Backbite..........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Sir Harry Bumper..........Mr. JAS. G. PEAKES
Joseph Surface..........Mr. LEWIS JAMES
Charles Surface..........Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Crabtree..........Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Rowley..........Mr. DAVID WHITING
Careless..........Mr. HART CONWAY
Moses..........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Trip..........Mr. SOL RUSSELL
Snake..........Mr. GEO. DEVERE
Guests, &c.
Lady Teazle..........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Lady Sneerwell..........Miss ALICE GREY
Mrs. Candor..........Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Maria..........Miss SARA JEWETT
_ SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL Matinée, Saturday at 1:30.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 22, Mr. Bronson Howard's new American play.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JARRETT & PALMER will present
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 14,
and also
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE of the week, Thomas Otway's sublime tragic play in five acts (its first production in New-York in over twenty-five years) of
VENICE PRESERVED,
revised by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., who has restored much of the original text omitted in the acting editions of the play.
The tragedy will be given with every regard to detail and a powerful cast, including in the distribution
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
whose prosperous engagement for forty-two appearances positively closes with this week!
PIERRE..........Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
JAFFIER..........Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
BELVIDERA..........Miss FANNY BROUGH
(her first appearance in America.)
_ NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH.
_ MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the foremost representatives of the Irish drama.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
500 MILE WALK
IN SIX DAYS,
by the celebrated
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
commences
TO-MORROW, AT 12:05 A. M.
Mr. WESTON has been induced to undertake the arduous task of walking 500 miles in six days at the solicitation of Mr. P. T. BARNUM, who offers to present to Mrs. Weston A PURSE OF $5,000, in case of her husband's success.
THE JUDGES
will be selected from among the representatives of the leading New-York newspapers. Several prominent citizens have also kindly volunteered to attend and supervise the walk throughout the week.
THE TRACK
has been surveyed and laid out by City Surveyor Smith, who certifies that it measures one-seventh of a mile in circumference.
THE HIPPODROME will be OPEN AT ALL HOURS during the walk.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. ITALIAN OPERA.
The regular season of ITALIAN OPERA for 1874-75, under direction of the Messrs. STRAKOSCH, will open at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on
MONDAY, Sept. 28.
Box-office now open for subscriptions daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Pamphlets containing full particulars of the new engagements, new compositions, and other features in the répertoire, &c., will be furnished on application, or mailed to any address.

A CARD.
MAX MARETZEK, the renowned conductor and operatic impresario, is now associated in the direction of the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., (next to Delmonico's,) and will personally instruct such pupils as desire to prepare for a public career. Mr. Maretzek will also have charge of the amateur operas to be given by the Conservatory the ensuing season.
The advantages of this connection cannot be overestimated. Pupils fully competent may obtain good engagements either in this country or in Europe.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.
Every evening and Saturday matinée at 1:30.
KIRALFY BROTHERS' GRAND COMBINATION in the Spectacular drama of
THE DELUGE, or PARADISE LOST.
200 beautiful young warriors, superb corps de ballet, magnificent costumes, grand marches, new scenery, &c.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.
Mme. VILOETTE PICAUT'S Parisian Can-Can on Chahut Dancers. More new stars and sensations. Matinée WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 5, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK. NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKaway Beach every day. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS, on and after Sept. 8, will make one excursion every day, leaving as follows: West 11th st., North River, at 8:40 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 8:50 A. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 3 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Good refreshments on board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

FIFTH AVENUE LAUNDRY,
No. 178 5th av.
Ladies' and gentlemen's work done in the best style and at shortest notice. Contracts made by the week or month. All orders promptly attended to.

F. A. GIRAUD, EXPERT IN FINE WINES, Cognac Brandy, &c., offers to families, hotels, merchants, his services for treating, clarifying, bottling, and labeling their wines; takes charge of cleaning and putting in order cellars in best practical style. Address F. A. GIRAUD, 150th st., between St. Nicholas and 8th avs., in Mrs. Taylor's house.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of fine [illegible] monuments, headstones, slabs for [illegible] now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S [illegible] Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., [illegible] Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SUICIDES.

A NEW-HAVEN MERCHANT EMBEZZLES A RELATIVE'S MONEY AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

A notice was brought to Coroner Eickhoff, yesterday, that a man had committed suicide at No. 27 East Twenty-seventh street, by shooting himself in the head. Officers Foley and Reynolds, who were called into the house, gave the Coroner the following history of the case, which they said was told them by some persons in the house. It appears that William H. Palmer, a wealthy furniture-dealer, doing business in Grand street, New-Haven, came to this City about one week ago, and stopped at the Libby House, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue. While there he made the acquaintance of a young woman named Ida Phillips, who lived at a house of ill-repute in East Twenty-seventh street. On Friday afternoon he took the girl out for a drive, and appeared in excellent spirits when he returned to the house in the evening. He remained at the house all night, and yesterday morning, when called to go down to breakfast, he answered that he would prefer to have his breakfast brought up to his room. The woman Phillips went down to the basement to comply with his request, and while there was startled by hearing the report of a pistol, and on going to the room, where she had left Mr. Palmer, found him dead, he having shot himself in the right temple while sitting in an arm chair. The pistol, which is a small seven-shooter, made by Smith & Wesson, was lying on the floor beside him. Yesterday afternoon the Coroner called at the house and empaneled a jury, after which he held an inquest. The first witness called was Daniel Palmer, who testified as follows: I am a resident of New-Haven. The deceased, William H. Palmer, is my brother. I last saw him alive about a month ago. He was then in New-Haven and was all right. I was in the Libby House, where he promised to meet me, when I heard of his death. Mr. Woodruff, his brother-in-law, informed me that he would meet me there. As far as I know he was not an habitual drunkard. He was always considered a straightforward and highly respected man, and I have not the slightest idea why he shot himself, except his having money or bonds belonging to another party that he made away with. That is a supposition, as I do not know the true facts of the case.

Ida Phillips was next called, and gave the following testimony: I reside at No. 27 West Twenty-seventh street. Have known the deceased since last Wednesday. Went riding with him on Wednesday and returned at 9 P. M. He remained all Wednesday and Thursday night at the house. He did not drink anything except soda-water. I went out riding with the deceased on Friday. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning word was brought to him that a gentleman wished to see him. He went down and saw the gentleman, after which he returned to the room and took some money from his vest pocket and again went down stairs. He came up soon after and appeared quiet, only complaining of a headache. I went down stairs to get his breakfast, when I heard the report of a pistol, and on going to the room saw him sitting in the chair, his head having fallen back. I gave an alarm and got a doctor, but the man was dead.

R. S. Woodruff was called, and, on being sworn, said: I live at New-Haven. The deceased is my brother-in-law. I last saw him alive about 9:30 A. M. in the house, No. 27 East Twenty-seventh street. Called to see him on business. He was sober and rational at that time. He came to this City one week ago from New-Haven. I asked him to go with me, and he replied he would meet me at the Libby House in an hour. I asked him if he had sold my wife's stocks, and he replied that he had. He then said that he had the money for them. I asked him for it, and he gave me $20, and promised to give me the remainder at the hotel. I asked him if he had spent the balance, when he became angry, and wanted to know if I thought he would spend other people's money, when I replied "Yes, the same as anyone else, who had been off as he had." I left the house, and about two hours afterward heard he had shot himself. I have no doubt that he spent the money received for the stocks, was ashamed to go home, and also knew that I had come down for the money.

The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased, William H. Palmer, came to his death by suicide, by shooting himself through the right temple.

JULIUS "MENDELSSOHN," ALIAS LISSER, POISONS HIMSELF—SKETCH OF THE DECEASED—HIS LETTER TO THE NEWSPAPERS.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, as one of the keepers was furnishing breakfast to the inmates of the cells under his charge, he was both surprised and alarmed to find that he could not rouse the prisoner in cell No. 14 of the lower tier, who was lying on the bed. After calling him in vain for some time, he opened the door, entered the cell, and found the inmate in an apparently unconscious condition and breathing very heavily. The keeper immediately gave an alarm, and on help arriving the man was carried into the yard, where a physician soon after saw him and said that he had taken opium. The physician did all in his power to resuscitate the suicide, but all efforts proved unavailing, and the unfortunate prisoner died at 9:20 A. M. The deceased was the man who claimed to be the son of Mendelssohn, the great musical composer, of Berlin. He was arrested some time ago, charged with passing forged checks, and on being taken to the Central Office said that the checks were given to him in exchange for about $1,000 worth of opium, which he had brought here from China and Japan, by a man giving his name as Max Staedler. As the forged checks were traced to him, however, he was locked up, and subsequently taken to the Tombs, where he was held to answer the charge at General Sessions. Inquiries were instituted by the Police, and search made for the Max Staedler spoken of by the prisoner, but nothing could be learned of any such person, and the Police, after a vain search for many weeks, believed that Staedler was a myth, and that the prisoner only attempted to save himself by giving the name of another party. While in the Tombs, Mendelssohn wrote several letters which he had sent to several important personages throughout Europe, to whom he referred the officials to prove his character, but no answer was received to any of them. He was a man of very good education, however, and from his knowledge of many of the dignitaries of Europe, had apparently mixed in good society. He was also a professor of analytical chemistry, and rented an office at No. 353 Third avenue, where he led people to believe that he was a man of wealth, and in this way had no trouble in having these checks honored. The name he gave was Julius L. Mendelssohn, and he told his jailors during his confinement that there was a number of the Mendelssohn family coming to see him; but the authorities placed no faith in anything that he said, believing him to be an adventurer whose aim was only to excite sympathy.

William F. Kintzing, who was employed as his counsel, instituted inquiries to learn if his client was indeed one of the Mendelssohn family. The German Consul was called upon, and he sent letters to the other side, instructing the officials there to investigate, and send him word if any such person was known there. The only answer received by the German Consul was that they could not find any person who ever heard of the prisoner before. The case was called up for trial on Friday, in the General Sessions, before Judge Sutherland.

On the trial, Mendelssohn, whose real name is supposed to be Julius Lisser, said that he was a doctor, and was formerly an interpreter at Yokohama, and understood seven languages. He was convicted on the charge of forgery, and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to five years in States Prison. The prisoner was visibly affected at the result of his trial, which he did not seem to expect. His counsel attempted to cheer him up by telling him that he hoped to procure another trial for him on some of the exceptions taken, in the course of the proceedings, to the rulings of the court, and informed Lisser that he would be down to see him on Saturday morning to consult regarding an appeal to a higher tribunal. The prisoner's answer was that he hoped for the best, but he would never go to States Prison. He gave no intimation, however, that he had any idea of destroying his life, but was seen to undress and go to bed as usual. He left several letters in his cell. The following is a copy of one of them:

TOMBS, Friday Night, Sept. 11, 1874.

Mr. Quinn:

DEAR SIR—Innocently convicted, through perjury, I shall commit suicide. Please send them three enclosed letters right the way on the different directions and oblige a dying man.

JESUS L. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

To the Coroner:

The New-York *Staats Zeitung* will give you the necessary facts over me. I shall die contented. You will never see me in State Prison.

JESUS L. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

The following was written on half a sheet of note-paper, and displays more learning and correction than anything else he had written:

Every one in his own destiny, and yet no one can say that he can himself hope his own destiny. For his will, actions, thoughts, and feelings, come not from himself; organized by a higher power, he acts only in accordance with the laws of his organization, and therefore say not the beggar who dies in the street could have been a rich man had he wished it, or that the unhappy and despairing could have been happy, and despairing could have been happy had he striven to be so; they could not wish and act differently; they could not escape from their organization, and that was their destiny.

Coroner Croker has charge of the case, and ordered the removal of the remains to the Morgue, where they were subsequently taken.

Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, interpreter of the Court of General Sessions, having written to one of the members of the Mendelssohn family in Europe, to ascertain whether the indicted forger really was the person whom he represented himself to be, received the following communication in reply:

BERLIN, Aug. 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have just received a letter written about a certain Jesus L. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, and followed by a postscript of yours. You wish to be informed of the identity of this person. Allow me to tell you that the assertions of this Jesus Mendelssohn-Bartholdy are entirely fraudulent. Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (the composer) left two sons, Charles and Paul, both of whom are living in Europe. No member of the Mendelssohn family [illegible] by living in America. I would be very glad if by this information I could be of any assistance to you: court in showing up the impostor, for such this person must be. Accept, &c.,

ERNST MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY,
of the firm of Mendelssohn & Co.

RICHARD S. ROSENTHAL, Esq., interpreter of the Court of General Sessions, New-York.

FIRES IN THE LONG ISLAND WOODS.

THE CONFLAGRATION AT MEDFORD—$20,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—THE FLAMES SUBDUED AT LAST REPORTS.

The great fire which has been raging in the Long Island woods during the past week was first discovered in a pile of old railroad ties lying near the track of the Long Island Railroad, a short distance east of Medford Station. The material being very dry, the whole pile was almost instantly enveloped in flames, and there being a strong breeze blowing at the time, the adjacent woods were soon on fire, the underbrush and leaves burning like tinder. Passing a little to the south of Bellport Station, the flames, with a sudden change of wind, ran rapidly toward Brookhaven, and at one time seriously threatened that village with destruction. The residents became greatly alarmed, and women were crying and wringing their hands at the prospect of being burned out of their houses. Fortunately, however, the embankment of the South Side Railroad served as a barrier to the fire, and no doubt the village was thus saved. The wind again suddenly shifted, and Bellport was subsequently threatened in a like manner, but saved through the exertions of the residents. All the force available, armed with various weapons for fighting fire, repaired to the scene of the conflagration, and fought the flames for hours consecutively. The scene at night from the house-tops was grand, large volumes of fire-red smoke looming up against a black background, and the roar being distinctly heard for a distance of three miles. On Thursday, through the united exertions of the inhabitants, the fire was thought to be subdued, but it broke out again on the following day, and ran rapidly in the direction of Medford Station. Yesterday it was again got measurably under control, with a probability of being subdued last evening. The width of the tract burned over is upward of two miles, and its length four. There are reports that several buildings were burned, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source. Several houses were in such danger that their occupants packed their household goods and commenced to move, some of them taking refuge on the beach of the Great South Bay. The damage to woodland, cut wood, and standing timber is estimated at upward of $20,000. The fire in the pile of ties is supposed to have originated from a locomotive spark.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF AN EX-CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

Yesterday, Mr. A. Waltner, a real estate operator of Indianapolis, was arrested by Detectives Thomas Samson, of the Municipal Police, and R. P. Brown, of the Sub-Treasury, charged with having obtained money on a forged United States registered bond of the denomination of $1,000. The money was procured through the agency of Mr. J. Malloy, a real estate broker doing business at No. 202 Broadway. Waltner, it is alleged took the bond to the banking-house of Messrs. G. W. King & Co., No. 74 Broadway, and there obtained from the Cashier, Mr. Miller, who is his cousin, $700. Mr. Miller sent the bond to the Sub-Treasury, where it was pronounced a forgery. Col. James P. Wood, formerly Chief of the United States Secret Service, accompanied Waltner before the Commissioner, and there stated that he had given the bond to Mr. Waltner; that it was one, of some three or four, which had come into his possession during his professional career in the Secret Service Bureau, and that it had been exhibited a few days ago only to Hon. B. H. Bristow, the Secretary of the Treasury, by a Mr. Gibson, to whom he had intrusted it for that purpose. That it had been returned to his possession last week, and that he had shown it to Mr. Waltner and had told him, in answer to some inquiries about it, that it was a genuine bond, and that the United States Government was responsible for the amount, but as the name on the bond had been erased and the numbers had evidently been tampered with, the money could not be paid, as it was impossible to identify the owner. After further conversation Waltner kept the bond. Col. Wood also said that he owed Mr. Waltner money, but that the delivery of the bond had nothing to do with that. He further said that Mr. Waltner was a responsible gentleman, well known in Indianapolis, and of high standing in that city. Commissioner Osborn decided to hold the prisoner for examination, and fixed the time for Monday next at 12 o'clock. Col. Wood requested that moderate bail might be fixed for the prisoner as he was convinced that there was no intention to defraud on his part.

AN OVER-ZEALOUS OFFICER.

A case deserving particular attention was before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The prisoners were Josephine White, of No. 409 West Nineteenth street; Norah Halsey, of No. 563 Madison avenue, and Estella K. Noe, of No. 42 West Sixteenth street. They were arrested by Special Officer Wm. T. Graham, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with promenading the streets. Graham's affidavit was to the effect that his prisoners were of bad character and he knew them as such. When the three girls were arraigned before the Justice, in company with the lewd and depraved class usually figuring on the returns of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, two of them fainted, and were unable to offer any defense. Justice Murray, however, at once realized that the case was decidedly an exceptional one and commenced a thorough investigation. It appears that two of the girls, Miss Josephine White and Miss Halsey, have been in the employment of Fisk, Clark & Flagg, of No. 609 Broadway, for several years past, and when arrested by Graham were on their way home. Mrs. Noe was on her way home also when the officer arrested her. She is a married woman of respectability and standing, and was out marketing when the officer arrested her. Messrs. Fisk, Clark & Flagg were in court and testified in the strongest and highest terms as to the character of the two women in their employment. In addition, fully two dozen persons of position were present, and testified as to the respectability and character of the three prisoners. Justice Murray, turning to the officer, said: "Officer Graham, you have committed a disgraceful outrage on the citizens of New-York. You arrested three respectable ladies without any cause whatever, and subjected them to the terrors of a night in the station-house, the infamous contact with degraded characters, and the disgrace of being publicly paraded as criminals when coming to this court. These ladies have proved the highest character, and I am satisfied that you went entirely outside your province in arresting them. They are discharged honorably." Charges are about being preferred against Officer Graham before the Commissioners, and his connection with the force will probably be short.

THE UNITED STATES VS. AN EX-MINISTER.

It will be remembered that some time since the Government of the United States was called upon by the Government of Brazil to refund an amount that had been paid by the latter to the former, for the illegal seizure and condemnation of an American vessel in a Brazilian port. Upon the demand being made by the Brazilian Government the amount was found to be much greater than the sum received from that Government by the United States. Gen. James Watson Webb, who was American Minister at Rio Janeiro at the time of the payment, and through whom the money was disbursed, upon being called upon to explain the discrepancy, accounted for the difference by saying that the balance had been paid to third parties as commission for services rendered in getting the claim allowed. This explanation has not, it appears, proved satisfactory to the Government at Washington, and suit has been brought by the United States, in the United States District Court, to recover the deficiency from Gen. Webb.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

In pursuance of plans adopted at the recent meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, efforts are being made as rapidly as possible toward a foreclosure and a sale in the interest of the bondholders mentioned above. Toward a settlement with the employes of the road, and a payment of wages due for the last three months, nothing is being done. Men to whose care the corporation is now intrusted claim that the $47,000 due from the Delaware Canal Company, for the recovery of which a tedious suit is now pending, was designed for the employes. The tardiness with which this money will be forthcoming, if it ever comes at all, and the utter inability of the managers to raise even funds enough to pay current expenses, make the probability of a complete settlement with these employes very remote. Receiver Hewitt is far from being sanguine over the prospects of making a prominent thoroughfare of the Midland. He declares himself ready to run the road so long as he receives the money to do it, but at the same time is prepared to witness an utter suspension of business.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSAGE FARES.

It was announced in a cable dispatch contained in yesterday's papers, that the transatlantic steam-ship companies, running steamers between Great Britain and New-York and Boston, had withdrawn from the agreement recently entered into providing for a uniform and advanced rate of fares for steerage passage westward. Inquiry made yesterday at the offices of the various steam-ship companies leads to the conclusion that the dispatch of yesterday is wholly without foundation, as their agents in this City has not, up to the close of business, received any official confirmation of the report from the general offices in England. As a consequence the report was wholly disregarded by them, and their printed passenger tariffs under the recent compact were mailed yesterday to the branch agencies in various parts of the country.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The employes of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* had their second annual pic-nic at the Germania Park, Melrose, yesterday.

Yesterday many hundred people visited the Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking, which was open for public inspection at pier No. 42 East River.

The Grand Opera-house is offered for sale, and the Erie Railroad Company will return to their old offices, at the foot of Duane street, as soon as they can be put in proper order for their reception.

The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, which has been closed for repairs for the last two months, will be reopened to-day. Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, of Chicago, will officiate, in place of Rev. D. B. Zutten, the pastor, who is ill.

Michael Deutch was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing $500 worth of cigars from his employer, Frederick Ehrman, of No. 240 Stanton street.

The New-York Maennerchor, a thriving German vocal society, gave a social entertainment to the Arion, Saengerrunde, Beethoven, and Teutonia Maennerchor, at its hall last night.

The cooking classes of the Free Training Schools will open on Wednesday next at 11 A. M., at No. 47 East Tenth street. Girls and women desirous of joining the classes can do so by applying at once with references.

A reception will be given to-morrow evening by the Young Men's Christian Association at their hall on the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. A concert and an exhibition of stereoscopic views will be given on the occasion.

George S. Matthews, a deaf mute and an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Eleventh avenue, fell from the window of a dormitory of the institution at 5 A. M. yesterday, and died from his injuries. The Coroner was notified.

The Liederkranz Society gave a reception at its hall in Fourth street, last night, to Mr. Agricol Paur, the musical director of the Society, together with several of its members, on their return from Germany. The above-named gentlemen represented the Society at the German Saengerfest at Munich.

John Allerman, of No. 139 Hester street, and John Fleischman, of No. 243 Third street, quarreled yesterday on the corner of Hester and Scott streets. Fleischman struck Allerman on the elbow with a club and inflicted a severe wound. The wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant was arrested.

A number of natives of the town of Meiningen in Germany, a large portion of which was a few days since destroyed by fire, held a meeting at No. 7 Delancey street last night to take action for raising funds for the relief of the victims of the conflagration. A committee was appointed to take further action in the matter.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Rev. Isaac N. B. Wells, who died at Suspension Bridge on the 9th inst., was celebrated at St. Mary's Church yesterday. Rev. Father NoNab, of Rochester, assisted by Rev. James Cole and Rev. Anthony Kessler, officiated. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Richard O'Connor, of Ovid, N. Y.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, who was formerly British Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, arrived in this City on Friday on board the British steam-ship Pembrooke, and is now stopping at the Stevens House. Mr. McDonald comes in charge of the fresh party of the Eil a County colonists of Kansas. They will start for their new home to-morrow night.

William Helmis, of No. 303 West Twenty-first street, an employe of Messrs. Woodhull & Co., milk dealers of No. 20 North Moore street, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having collected $170 belonging to the firm and converting it to his own use. Helmis pleaded guilty and was committed for trial.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1874, $500,000; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $8,618 26; collection of assessments and interest, $1,784 92; market rents and fees, $434 15, water rents, $2,849 30; licences, Mayor's office, $74 50; permits, Mayor's office, $346; sewer permits, $230; sales vitrified stone pipe, $441 80; fees and fines District Courts, $57 50. Total, $514,839 43.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 641 arrests during the past week.

The taxes collected during the week amounted to $17,263 64.

The Wesley M. E. Church, on Tompkins avenue, which has been redecorated and repaired during the Summer at a cost of $3,000, will be opened for services this morning.

Thos. Casey, aged two years, fell from the fourth-story window of the house No. 353 Myrtle avenue, yesterday afternoon, but alighting on an awning, suffered no serious injuries.

Yesterday Judge Moore, of the County Court, requested Gen. Jourdan, President of the Police Commission, to order back for duty to his court the same officers that were doing service there before the Summer vacation. Gen. Jourdan has not yet decided to comply with the request.

Lizzie Munger, the woman who took away the infant child of Mr. Jacob Hagar from that gentleman's residence in Franklin street, Greenpoint, on Tuesday, and brought it to New-York, where it was found on Wednesday, suffering from injuries which caused its death the same day, is to be turned over to the authorities of that city for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

James Healy was committed by Justice Delmar, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining a large rubber hose from John Davis, of No. 170 Court street, by false pretenses. Healy said Rev. Father O'Reiley had sent him to borrow the hose, and obtaining it on this representation sold it to a butcher for $2. When locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house Healy made an attempt to hang himself.

Peter A. Burnett, aged seventy-five, who has for some time past been confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush, was yesterday discharged by Judge Neilson, on evidence being produced that Mr. Burnett is at the present time of sound mind. Mr. Burnett is reputed to be a very wealthy man, and his incarceration in the asylum is said to have been procured by interested parties, who desired to obtain control of his property.

A young man entered the store of Mrs. Carney, No. 350 Smith street, on the 26th of August, and snatched her pocket-book off the counter. He passed the stolen purse to a confederate, who was subsequently arrested. Yesterday John Gough, a notorious thief, with innumerable aliases, was arrested in Bleecker street, New-York, and taken to this city, where Mrs. Carney having identified him as the man who snatched her pocket-book. Gough was held for examination by Justice Delmar.

STATEN ISLAND.

The tax-payers of Port Richmond have taken final action in favor of the erection of a new school-house, and application will be made to the next Legislature for power.

Rev. James S. Bush, Pastor of the Church of the Ascension, at Factoryville, returned home on Thursday last from his four months' sojourn in California and other Western States, and will again enter upon his pastoral duties to-day.

An interesting and exciting game of base-ball was played yesterday between the Beecher-Tiltons and the Clintons, both of Staten Island, on the flats at Stapleton. The game resulted in a victory for the first named club by a score of 20 to 17.

The Trustees of New-Brighton, and the Supervisors and Justices of the town of Castleton, will meet at the Clerk's Office in New-Brighton to-morrow to consider the propriety of bonding the town of Castleton to the amount of $25,000 for the purpose of grading and macadamizing Richmond turnpike between Castleton and Middletown.

A new telegraph line is about to be constructed from New-York to Sandy Hook, poles for the Staten Island portion having already been landed at Port Richmond. The cable will cross the river from New-Jersey at a point near the old mill, and the wire will be carried thence by the most direct route to Bostwick's Dock at Tompkinsville, thence to Perth Amboy and Sandy Hook.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The drum corps of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., numbering thirty members, have made arrangements to visit Fox Island, in Port Chester Harbor, on Wednesday next, 16th inst.

The annual reception of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County will take place on Monday evening next, in the Floral Hall of the society, near White Plains. The inaugural balls, which have now been given for four years past, have proved very brilliant and successful affairs, being attended by the most influential and wealthy residents of the county. The eighteenth annual exhibition of the production of the farm and garden will commence on Tuesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fordyce Sylvester, a well-known citizen of Passaic, died on Thursday, and will be buried to-morrow.

The Fall term of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, will be opened with appropriate services on the 23d inst.

At Bergen Point on Friday night, Deputy Sheriff [illegible] attached nine row-boats belonging to James D. Phillips. Phillips, assisted by a party of men, took the boats out of the possession of the officer. The boats were recovered, and Philips was arrested.

A man who gave his name as William Clarke, of Philadelphia, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, while in the act of picking the pocket of a lady at the Jersey City Ferry.

An unknown man staggered to the Sisters' Hospital, in Paterson, yesterday, and fell unconscious on the door-step. He was suffering from typhoid fever and cannot live.

Patrick Kiernan and Richard Knight were arrested on Union Hill, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a valuable set of harness from the carriage-house of John Gardner.

A handsomely dressed woman, who gave her name as Elizabeth Whitehead, of New-York, was arrested in Newark, Friday, for drunkenness. She said domestic trouble had driven her to liquor.

Herbert Kenmouth attempted to commit suicide at his home on Bloomfield street, Hoboken, on Friday night, by shooting himself in the breast. The ball struck a rib and glanced off, so that he was not dangerously hurt.

A fiendish attempt was made on Friday night to set fire to the tenement-house No. 175 Bloomfield street, Hoboken. The house contains about fifty tenants. The flames were discovered, however, before they had gained headway.

John Pearce was arrested and held in $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Crossman, of West Hoboken, on a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Nathan Solomon. Mr. Solomon had hired Pearce to raise his house, and after the work had been done refused to pay him. Pearce undertook to pull the house down, and had removed two of the pins when Mrs. Solomon interfered. He assaulted her violently, injuring her severely.

About 1,500 persons assembled yesterday afternoon on the banks of the Passaic River, at Newark, to witness a race between the Triton Boat Club, of Pamrapo, and the Oneida Boat Club, of Jersey City. The course was from the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge to the Erie Railway Bridge and return, a distance altogether of three miles. The contestants rowed side by side for the first mile, after which the Oneidas struck ahead of their competitors, and, steadily gaining to the end of the contest, won the race by several lengths.

Coroner Parslow has ordered an inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Wm. Kirk, a little lad, on the canal-boat Honesty, at the foot of Morris street, Jersey City, Friday night. The boy and his mother were sitting in the stern of the canal-boat at the time of the accident. A hawser rope had been stretched from the steamer Cuba to the Cunard docks, a few feet from where they sat. A tug-boat making her way to the pier, struck the rope and carried it over the canal-boat. It struck the child and his mother, and threw both down. The boy's neck was broken, and the mother was so severely injured that her recovery is deemed impossible.

WARDEN BRENNAN'S PICNIC.

A HOLIDAY FOR THE CONVALESCENTS—EXCURSION TO HART'S ISLAND, AND RETURN.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer Bellevue, in it best holiday attire, drew alongside the hospital dock at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street and East River, to take a load of convalescing patients on the second Warden Brennan picnic. The passengers, who were all gathered on the wharf awaiting the steamer's approach, certainly shamed even *Falstaff's* volunteers in general appearance. Some had legs without feet, some arms without hands; some were rheumatic, some paralyzed, some generally debilitated, and there was an endless number of cases of bones broken in the most beautiful and interesting manner. The greater part of the side of one man's head was covered with what looked like an immense dewlap, but which really was, the doctors lucidly explained, a "vascular hypertrophy," whatever that may be. Another sad case was that of a young boy, the victim of the most terrible hereditary disease, who had lost by it both his lower eyelids, and all of his nose except the aperture. He seemed terribly conscious of his deformity, and kept his face covered with his handkerchief. The doctors said they were soon going to give him another nose by cutting a flap from his forehead, giving it a half twist, and compelling it to grow in position. But, however they were severally afflicted, all seemed animated by a kind of languid interest that might almost be called excitement, and made such poor haste as they could to get aboard by helping one another, while all were encouraged by the Warden's hearty and frequent "Creep along, boys." The steamer, soon loaded, swung out into the stream, when it quietly came abreast of the hospital on Blackwell's Island, and then passed the Penitentiary, in front of which stood "Boss" Tweed, who was doubtless reminded of the time when he used to dispense princely "charity" with the City money. All this while sweet music was being discoursed by a band of genuine, unadulterated negro minstrels, who took the place of the brass band which volunteered for the occasion, and then imperiled its success by announcing at the last moment that it could not go. But their place was more than made good by the drollery and antics of the "end men," and who in turn were almost surpassed by the oddities of a "looney" on the island, who was attracted by the music, and kept time to it in a style wholly his own. Dinner commenced to be served about noon, and from that hour, throughout the rest of the day, until almost everybody refused to eat any more, there was hardly a half hour that something was not sent from the cook's room to the upper deck. For the 350 patients on board, 350 pounds of meat, 350 quarts of milk and tea, 500 eggs, and endless quantities of sundries, such as crackers, cake, and apples, had been provided. The sick people really seemed to eat more than an equal number of well ones, and the doctors explained it by saying that they hardly ever stopped eating merely because they had had enough. It is such a novel feeling for many of them to really have all they want that they seldom stop so long as anything is before them. On the way to Glen Cove, the excursion called at the school-ship, where Capt. Gregory had drawn up some 200 hardy-looking youngsters to receive their visitors. The call here was a mutual treat to both hosts and guests. As the Bellevue steamed away from the Mercury, a salute of two guns was fired, the boys manning the shrouds and giving three hearty cheers, which were as heartily returned by the convalescents, though the result was more remarkable for its good will than its volume of sound. From the school-ship the excursion proceeded to Hart's Island, where a long stop was made, almost every one employing the opportunity to stroll about the place. From there to Glen Cove, and thence back, the sail was made without a break until Blackwell's Island was reached. During this long period the minstrels redoubled their efforts, and the enjoyment they provided increased in an equal ratio. Finally a dance was decided on. To break the ice two lady passengers and two young doctors took the head positions. A second quartet was raised with more difficulty; but at last two patients volunteered, and then the Warden, measuring six feet four, coaxed a little girl to dance with him. After this every one entered into the spirit of the thing, and the fun grew fast and furious. A second quadrille, and then another, then a ninepin quadrille, and finally an Irish jig, rapidly followed one another, until an end of the soirée dansante was compelled by the fatigue of the musicians; and the fun was by no means confined to the dancers. But few of the performers had taken courses at De Garmo's, and their steps are probably equally unknown to Mr. Dodworth. But there was no constraint—invention was frequent and happy, and spectators and dancers enjoyed themselves alike and equally. Very soon after the dancing was finished the excursion arrived at the island, and later on at the Hospital dock, which was reached punctually at 6 o'clock, as had been appointed. The whole day's trip with 350 sick persons was accomplished without a single accident or misfortune of any kind, and the thought which it must excite in every one's mind is what an immense amount of happiness can be produced by a very small amount of judiciously-expended money. Warden Brennan is certainly to be congratulated on his happy thought, and on the equally happy manner in which it has been put in practice.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction received yesterday the following communication, and will immediately prepare to comply with its requisitions:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1874.

To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

The report of the Commissioners of Accounts, in regard to your department, submitted to the Board of Aldermen, 3d September, and your request to said board to be heard in regard to said report, have been referred to the Committee on Law Department of said board for investigation.

You are hereby requested to furnish to said committee, at your earliest convenience, any and all statements, vouchers, papers, &c., which you may deem proper in answer to the said report and the matters therein contained.

I send this letter to you by direction of the committee.

Yours truly,
S. V. R. COOPER,
Chairman of the Committee on Law Department, Board of Aldermen.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Three men, named Philander Johnson, James Collins, and Wm. S. Smith, were yesterday found in possession of a yoke of oxen which had been stolen from Mr. John Parks, Jr., a farmer of Yonkers. The arrest was made by an officer of the Mounted Squad, who met the accused in an up-town boulevard while driving the cattle toward the City. They were taken before Justice Smith, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for trial.

[Advertisement.]

CLEANING AND DYEING.—Strangers and others should examine the various articles cleaned and dyed at E. Lord's, and be convinced of the superiority of his method. Offices: No. 111 8th av.; No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker st.; No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Purdy, Miss Purdy, Francis Smith, F. E. Earle, Capt. John [illegible], J. Bowle and wife, S. Barlie, Henry [illegible] J. Abbott and wife, Miss Nannie Brown, Henry Rhode, B. Van Bargen, W. S. Richmond, John Korner, Mrs. Brush, daughter, and son, W. M. Gates and wife, W. S. Hall, Louis Crosby, Thos. Bunting, M. Koerner and wife, Mrs. Marpas, John Lynch and wife, Mrs. Marie Lyons and infant, W. J. Warner, Gen. F. P. Miller and wife, C. C. Bussby, Mrs. Margaret Karuts, Mrs. Martha Glein, J. M. Stratton, F. W. Catman and wife, L. H. Peck, David A. Pitcher, R. Been, F. F. Camduff and wife, C. S. Buell, J. H. Prior, wife, and infant, John M. Farrell and wife, Benedict Then and wife, H. T. Baker, O. Hodgkins, J. A. Nelson, Mr. Currill, G. R. O'Brien, daughter, infant, and nurse, Miss Norah Mack, Miss Annie Mack, Mrs. Sarah Davis and three children, John Woods, Mrs. Chatter and child, Mrs. R. B. Salisbury, Mrs. H. L. Hastings and child, C. H. Callender, Miss Harriet Eddy, Miss Ruth Eddy, Miss Mary McCabe, Miss Bridget McCabe, Charles W. Blackman, John Woods, F. R. Carman, Miss Sophia Foster, David S. Aiken, wife, and child, O. W. Young, C. A. Van Inwagen, E. C. Phillips, wife, and child, C. H. Lyman and wife, Prof. Wm. Van Doren, Mrs. S. D. Perry and child, Miss Lillie Nuney, John Stafford, J. J. Lee, A. Abbott, A. F. Gum, J. H. Hobart, H. L. Ernery, Lieut. L. P. Storey, wife, nurse, and two infants, A. A. Osborne and large steerage, in all 346 passengers and full freight. For Aspinwall, Panama, Central American, and South Pacific Ports—Lieut. A. B. Speyer, U. S. N., Lieut. F. A. Miller, U. S. N., H. C. Stanford, Dr. Thurston and wife, George Richards, H. Gleason, G. Foster, Frederik Arze, H. Burchard, R. B. Foster, Mrs. McPherson, Lieut. S. F. Clarkson, U. S. N., Chief Engineer S. D. Hilbert, U. S. N., George McDonald, W. J. Llewellyn.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Dr. R. Beverly Cole, Mrs. Cole, Miss E. J. Cole, Miss J. A. Cole, C. D. Atwood, Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. C. W. Adams, C. W. Adams, Jr., Mrs. H. J. Fisk and maid, Mrs. C. W. Scheicel, Geo. W. Prescott, Chas. Morningstar, Chas. A. Byrne, Mrs. E. C. MacComb, J. J. MacComb, Jr., Master Harry MacComb, Master Johnny MacComb, Master Edward MacComb, Master Lee MacComb, Master Willie MacComb, maid, Robt Daker, Mrs. R. Daker, Mrs. A. M. Crompton, Very Rev. L. San Remo, Rev. Eugene Dikovitch, E. U. Buck, M. D. Larrowe, Geo. S. Cole, J. M. Wilder, Edward Bolton, John Noble, Alfred Jones, P. Douxedoure, Jose Vivo, Mrs. Vivo, Edward Broc, T. H. O'Neil, R. A. Simms, S. B. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Miss M. G. Tracy, Henry J. Plum, L. G. Swett, L. G. Swett, Jr., Thomas E. Upham, H. H. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Charles H. Miller, J. M. Willis.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—William Hurter, George B. Nichols, J. Kopp, Jas. H. Paine, John Weil, Mrs. John McDonough, Mrs. T. B. Thompson, Mrs. W. Gray, Mrs. J. Less, Mrs. R. Elrich, J. J. McDonough, wife, and two children, Mrs. Geo. Boldrich, E. M. Brown, John L. Cobbs, Charles E. Pindell, G. Elrich, Louis Young, W. B. Woodbridge, Mrs. Toulmin and infant, Mrs. Maggie Frank, Mrs. P. M. Kollock, Master J. Immen, M. Murphy, C. H. Gibbins, Wm. Hazard, wife, and five children, James Johnson, William Simmons, Edward Foster, Frank B. Smith, A. Meuser, W. Schinder, A. E. Blackmore, H. T. Dunn, wife, and child.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.—H. G. Schütte, Mrs. A. De Melt, Miss M. De Melt, C. A. Robbins, Miss Louisa Robbins, F. Hardt, G. Thorburn, Jr., Mrs. G. Thorburn, Miss Annie Thorburn, Max Bader, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rothbarth, Mrs. Ed. Koch, L. A. Phelps, August Vom Cleff, Mrs. August Vom Cleff and five children, Miss Lina Neumayer, Calvin Gast, Henry Ehmann, Baron Von Telenski, Francisco A. Savio, M. A. Garcia De Castro, George Hildebrand, Miss Chr. Schlegel.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—C. Meyer, J. A. Griffin, Mrs. L. Wood and two children, Louis Wecht, J. P. Connor, T. Doboney, Mrs. Bandholts and child, Miss M. Allen, Mrs. J. Lindsey, G. W. Allen, J. Haines, Ed. Rooney, C. Sumer, R. McGee, J. Walsh, C. M. Judd, Wm. H. Hawood and wife, Robert Claws, Wm. Evans, H. C. Marshall, John Mahon, C. Roberts.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Rev. L. D. Bevan and wife, Mr. Boardman, Dr. Davison, Mr. Ostheimer, F. Lazano, Mrs. Gilbert, Major R. T. Snow, Alfred J. Field, L. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pye Smith, G. E. Waters, T. H. Hambleton, Mrs. Hampson, T. Evans, Mr. Monekton, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Whitney, G. W. Barron, Decourcey Forbes.

In steam-ship Olympia, for Glasgow.—Rev. Wm. Milne, W. H. Miller, Jas. M. Campbell, Geo. Bates, Thos. Grover, Geo. Carlton, Robert W. Hamilton, Rev. W. B. Capron and wife, Miss L. A. Longwell, Capt. W. B. Hallett and wife, Thompson Fraser, I. Dooley, Mrs. Gifford and child, Mr. Robson, Hy Williams, Miss Jackson.

In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Leese, Mrs. Emma Walsh, Miss Trickett, R. R. Moffatt, G. A. Lilliendahl, John Cruikshank and wife, Master H. D. McGinnis, Tracey R. Wyles and child, Miss Smithson, Dr. Russell and wife, Mr. Smalley, J. B. S. Wilson, Mrs. K. B. Wilson.

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—John Broad, Mr. Gowan, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Bennett, two children, and servant, Miss Mary Widgington, Joseph Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Boden, Miss Elizabeth Hutchings, Percy Robinson, James S. Sands, Edward Waldo, Mr. Shoot.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.—Mina Dubois, Virginia Dubois, F. Bröustrup, Louise Duttenhofer, Katty Mueller, G. H. Thorndike, Elizabeth Oelrichs, Emma Brown, H. Semken, H. Reiche, family and servants, Bodo Winsel, Elise Winsel, Maggie Winsel, Mina Winsel, L. Feldmann and family, Julius Curfices, David Zeller and wife, Ed. Seither, Molly Seither, Mrs. Ad. Hellenberg, child and servant, Frau M. Vollman and daughter, Hermann Hellman, Ida Hellmann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:39 | Sun sets.....6:13 | Moon sets...7:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:16 | Gov. Island.10:5 | Hell Gate..11:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Sept. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Henry Chauncey, Rathbun, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Teutonia, (Ger.,) Lucling, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; George Cromwell, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman.

Barks Orient, (Norw.,) Tmmesen, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Orsala, (Ital.,) Caffero, Lisbon, Port, Funch, Edye & Co.; Arcturus, (Ger.,) Zielcke, Danzic, Funch, Edye & Co.; Dirico, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fredsel, (Norw.,) Norberg, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Montezuma, Briggs, Bridgetown, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; W. E. Heard, (Br.,) Robbins, Savannah, Ga., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Morning Light, Dill, Georgetown, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Valencia, Small, St. Thomas, W. I., Peniston & Co.; Ruby, Neal, Port Spain, Trinidad, D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. Edwin J. Palmer, Stevens, Tampico, Mex., Thebeau Brothers; J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Parrsboro, N. S., De Wolf & Co.; B. L. Eaton, Adams, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Sept. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 172 cabin and 339 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Aug. 25, and Queenstown 26th, via Boston Sept. 8, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen Aug. 29 and Southampton Sept. 1, with mdse. and 165 cabin and 265 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Sept. 3, lat. 49 37, lon. 16 12, passed a Belgian steamer bound W.; 4th, lat. 49 37, lon. 20 17, passed a ship bound W., showing signal letters F L J B; same day, lat. 49 40, lon. 22 19, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.; lat. 49 28, lon. 23 03, passed ship John Parker, (Br.,) bound W.; 6th, lat. 47 6, lon. 35 10, passed ship Rozelle, (Br.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 46 34, lon. 36 02, passed a Red Star steamer bound E.; 9th, lat. 41 57, lon. 57 15, passed bark Texas, (Ger.,) bound W.; 11th, lat. 40 31, lon. 69 28, passed steam-ship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg.

Ship Auguste, (Ger.,) Wierichs, Hamburg 36 ds. Was spoken Sept. 10, off Nantucket, by pilot-boat R. F. Williams No. 14.

Bark Serene, (of Baltimore,) Segeman, Auckland June 12, with gum, flax, &c., to Walker & Renwick—vessel to Dowley, Corners & Co. Passed Cape Horn July 19, and crossed the equator Aug. 11 in lon. 37 4; no date, in lat. 36 10, lon. 72, spoke brig Sullivan, from Richmond, Va., for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Sondrenorge, (Norw.,) Taraldsen, London 56 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Two Marys, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Cottam, Arroyo, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey & Cassado—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Aug. 28, lat. 29 53 lon. 70 40, spoke bark Cardenas, hence for Havana.

Schr. A. E. Predmore, Truax, Virginia.

Schr. Alice Ida, Porter, Virginia.

Schr. Mary F. Pike, (of Quebec,) Good, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with building-stone to G. P. Sherwood, vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Carrie Melvin, (of Boston,) Andrews, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lath to John Boynton's Son—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Alexandria.

Schr. M. E. Predmore, Price, Virginia.

Schr. Edwin, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. E. White, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Bovy, Virginia.

Schr. Henry, Van Name, Virginia.

Schr. Newport, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, Boston.

Schr. Clara Jane, Garrison, Dorchester, N. B., with stone to order.

Schr. Potter & Hopper, Bradbury, Newport.

Schr. Ellen H. Yott, Lewis, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. Terry, Marcus, Pawtucket.

Schr. Castilian, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mauna, Morris, Dennis.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Williams, Riverhead.

Schr. William Farren, Lindsley, Providence.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Providence.

Schr. M. M. Heath, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. Nightingale, Young, Providence.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Sipple, Phillips, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. S. Oakley, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Arctic, Titus, Somerset.

Schr. Margaret and Lucy, Avery, New-Haven.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Twilight, Johnson, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Goddess, Kelley, Boston.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Wilcox, Fall River.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Newport.

Schr. Sunny Shower, Baker, Norwich.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Colier, Crosby, Norwich.

Schr. Iris, Long, New-Bedford.

Schr. N. H. Hall, Heath, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Ryan, Greenport, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Stonington.

Schr. M. S. Mount, Hawkins, Somerset.

Schr. Fanny Flint, Pike, Dorchester, N. B., for Richmond, Va.

Schr. William Wheeler, Brown, Cow Bay, with coal to order.

Schr. S. W. Pender, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Constitution, Young, Boston.

Schr. Abel, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Rogers, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Bridgeport.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Frankfort, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Monitor, Brunage, Somerset.

Schr. Webster Kelly, Kelly, Bangor, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Oliver Ames, Babbitt, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Helen, Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence.

Schr. Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Providence.

Schr. Pointer, Bliss, Providence.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Fanny Elder, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silva, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Mayo, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Light of Home, Gorham, Portsmouth.

Schr. A. C. Buckley, Buckley, Dennisport.

Schr. Godfrey, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Stowe, Bacon, Boston.

Schr. S. Rockwill, Rogers, Boston.

Schr. Equal, Titus, Wickford.

Schr. Exchange, Haskell, Gardiner, with lumber to order.

Schr. Nettie Walker, Meeks, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. G. Gilkey, Gilkey, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Addie Byron, Cousins, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster to order.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Lillie Ernestine, Wells, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Honest Abe, Gould, Pawtucket.

Schr. Oceanus, Young, Newport.

Schr. Paul & Thompson, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Miller, Miller, Millstone Point.

Schr. Oregon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. Prospect, ——, Fall River.

Schr. Vesta, Davis, New-London.

Schr. Annie S. Murch, Woodward, Ellsworth, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Orion, Osborn, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. L. D. Lothrop, McAlep, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Boisden, Hartford.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. J. G. Stover, Avery, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. L. Holway, Bryant, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Judge, ——, New-London.

Schr. Peter Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sundown, fresh E.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Teutonia, for Hamburg; Olympia, for Glasgow; England, City of Paris, Baltic, and Java, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; State of Texas, for Galveston; Hudson and General Meade, for New-Orleans; Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; brigs Morning Light, for Barbados; Caroline Eddy, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Brig Anglo, (Br.,) Ackers, from Trinidad; schrs. Anita, Small, from Port Caledonia, C. B.; Wm. L. Levering, Smith, from Richmond, Va.; Bella Russell, Smith, from Baltimore; James H. Moore, Bassett, from Philadelphia; Alice C. Noyes, Baker, from Weehawken.

In the Bay, ship United States, from Calcutta; bark Trio, from Algoa Bay.

Also arr. ship United States, Lunt, Calcutta; barks Trio, Westerveld, Algeria Bay, C. G. H.; Eva H. Fisk, Nicoll, Cadiz; barkentine Harriet S. Jackson, Bacon, Cardenas; schrs. Maggie J. Chadwick, Gage, Alexandria; Wm. S. Sheppard, Baker, do.; B. B. Church, Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.; Archer and Reeves, Smith, do.; Maria S. Lewis, Lewis, Baltimore; Alfred W. Fish, Kelley, Baltimore; George Tauline, Adams; L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason; Lizzie Carr, Watts; Charles P. Stickney, Rogers; Taylor and Matthis, Cheeseman; Sarah A. Boice, Somers; and F. A. Baillie, Williams, from Philadelphia; M. M. Note, Ober, Weehawken; Mary E. Rankin, Fuller, Weehawken; Bravo, Foss, Rondout; Amelia, Trask, Rondout.

Cld. steamers Alhambra, Doane, Halifax; Worcester, Hedge, Savannah; Flag, Foster, Charleston; Norman, Boggs, Philadelphia; Neptune, Benny, New-York; brig Mary Allerton, Browne, Richmond, Va.; schrs. Hattie N. Ferry, Bangs, Baddeck, C. B.; Charles H. Kelly, Crowell, Charleston, via Booth Bay, Me.; Charles Moore, Russell, Richmond, Va.; Ida E. Ballard, Small, Baltimore; G. P. Pomeroy, Bryant, Philadelphia; Sunlight, Etheridge, do.

Sld. steamers John Hopkins, Alhambra, Worcester, Norman, and Leopard; bark John Boyd.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—Arr. steamers Falcon, from Charleston; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Berlin, for Bremen; Raleigh, for Wilmington, N. C. Bark Kate Burrell, for Dublin. Brigs Teviot, for Bridgewater, N. S.; Alice, for Rio; G. Taylor, for Boca Del Toro.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 12.—Arr. steam-ships Columbia, from New-York, and Sea Gull, from Baltimore; ship Island Home, from New-York; brig J. H. Kennedy, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Equator, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 12.—The revenue cutter Colfax arr. here to-day.

The bark Pallas, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, exchanged signals with the steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, via Halifax.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 12.—Arr., for orders, brig Aquidneck, from Sagu; sld. bark Mary Killam, for Baltimore; in the harbor, schrs. Three Brothers and W. P. Davis.

The pilot-boat Whilden reports that on Friday last, ten miles off Henlopen, spoke the schr. Veto, 31 ds. from San Blas, for New-York, with cocoa-nuts.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Cld. steamers Western Metropolis and City of Dallas, for New-York.

Arr. at Passes, steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Sept. 12.—Passed up, steamer Alliance, from Richmond; passed down, bark Preciosa, for Rotterdam; steamer Yazoo, for New-Orleans; revenue-cutter Hamilton, for a cruise; schrs. Cordelia, for New-York; Favorita, for Providence.

P. M.—Passed down this afternoon, steamers Indiana, for Liverpool; Roman, for Boston; C. W. Lord, for Savannah, and Hunter, for Providence; ship Media, schr. W. L. Elkins, and several others.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Sept. 12—Noon.—Passed up, schr. Thomas M. Haven, with several others; names not ascertained, on account of the dense haze on the river.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Sld. steam-ship Indiana, for Liverpool, with 31 cabin and 320 steerage passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The Pacific Mail steamer sld. for Panama to-day.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 12.—Arr. ship Wm. Wilcox, of Boston, from Havana, via Doboy Sound, thence 12 ds., for orders, and sld.; schrs. Stars and Stripes, Inagua 18th ult., of and for Boston; Charles E. Smith, Philadelphia, for do.; Mattie E. Hiles, Baltimore, for do.; Mary Lee Newton, Weehawken, for Rockport, Mass.; George Osborne, Norfolk, for Rockland; J. W. Driaks, Philadelphia, for Portland; Lanaina Houghton, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; J. B. Clayton and Maggie J. Lawrence, Boston, for Philadelphia; Sarah J. Bright and Frank, Lynn, for do.; Willie S. Derby, Newburyport, for do.; Doretha Kahn, Boston, for New-York; Carrie L. Hix, Fox Island, for do.; A. Hayford, Baltimore, for Rockland.

Sld. schrs. Pavilion, Webster, Kelley, Nettie Walker, A. C. Buckley, Black Diamond, Sophia Godfrey, American Chief, Charles E. Smith, J. B. Clayton, Lahaina Houghton, Mattie E. Hiles, Mary Lee Newton, Carrie L. Hix, and Stars and Stripes.

WIND—N. W., light; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The following vessels have sld. for the United States: M. E. Corning, Cecchino, Danovaro, Atlantic, Inca, Onkel, Daphne, and John Campbell.

Arr. out from the United States to-day, Brothers, Sandy Hook, Helen O. Phinney, S. Evans, and Gulnare.

10th, C. Neuman, Goldebehn, Maria Scammell, T. C. Berg, and Anna.

12th, Drughi, Dubrovakski, and Annie W. Weston.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—The steam-ship State of Louisiana, from New-Orleans Aug. 23, arr. to-day.

ANTWERP Sept. 12.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Nederland arr. at this port to-day, from Philadelphia. The steam-ship Switzerland sld. hence for New-York yesterday.

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*CROWN BOUQUET.
*HAWTHORN BLOOM.
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